

BULLETIN

A *of the* AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

JULY - 1952

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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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We regret exceedingly that we cannot give you a picture of Bellerive, winner of the President's Cup in 1952. But above is the next best thing, a picture of its originator Mr. Clifford Benson (right) who poses with his brother Wilbur Benson and his mother Mrs. Benson. The iris is Tosca, a lovely Benson blue.

photo by douglas

FOREWORD

PAST POLICY makers of the AIS should have cause to congratulate themselves. The Society has entered its third decade with a membership of almost five thousand persons. It has money in the bank, a back-log of government bonds and can view in retrospect thirty years of continued progress both with respect to its own organization and to the flower which it constitutionally serves. The Society's greatest asset, however, is not its material wealth but rather a broadening and constantly growing interest in the iris as a flower.

The time was when the membership of the Society largely resided within a series of small areas, each a local center of interest. The Boston vicinity was one. Nashville was another as was Cincinnati, Bluffton, Philadelphia, Freeport, Omaha, Berkeley and so on. Its members being bound by a common interest were of a closely similar psychological and social pattern. Thus it was inevitable that the Society savoured of a certain provincialism. There was nothing wrong with this provincialism; it was part and parcel of those who gave their time and energy to do the work and who chose to run the Society to suit themselves. As in every group, the AIS had its share of grippers, and these voices from the hinterlands had another word for this provincialism, benevolent or otherwise. They called it politics.

Cognizant of continued mutterings, the Board of Directors at the same time realized that the Society was growing by leaps and bounds. It either had to go forward or backward. There was no preserving the status quo.

A long range program was set up designed to satisfy most needs and to silence all but the habitual heckler. The Bulletin and the office of the Secretary were combined. Accredited judges were appointed on the basis of regional membership. The unofficial Symposium was embraced by the Awards Committee and given first to all the judges for determination and recently to the whole membership for participation. Rules governing the Dykes Medal voting were revised to give the award a national flavor and eliminate as far as possible any influence of localized pressure groups.

Membership on the Board was spread over the entire country. Evidence of this is seen in the present directorate. Of the twelve members the Pacific Northwest, the Pacific Southwest, the South, the Midwest, the Middle Atlantic and Canada furnish one each. The Southwest furnishes two members as does the Ohio Valley and New England. For a person to be able to serve on the Board he must have an active interest in the Society. He must be financially able to attend the meetings at his own expense. He must have considerable time and energy

to devote to the many duties contingent upon board membership. The present Board is extremely fortunate in having two active members from the Pacific Coast—something that has never before happened in the history of the Society.

Long range plans further embrace the idea of rotation of positions of prominence. Regional Vice-Presidents are now appointed for three-year periods and other jobs are handled in the same way. The Bulletin policy was changed to feature contributions from all sections and to contain material of interest to all groups.

For many years the exhibition program was under the leadership of Mrs. Ralph Ricker of Sioux City, Iowa. Under her able guidance the American Iris Society accredited iris show became known in every state in the union. Three years ago Mrs. Ricker retired as chairman of the Exhibition Committee to become RVP of the newly organized Region 21.

President Rogers appointed Mrs. Fern Irving of Omaha, Neb., as the new show chairman and called upon her to devise a program that would bring the facilities of the Society to every community in the United States that wished to hold an iris show. This was a large order and one not easily filled but considerable progress has been made. Undoubtedly further changes and alterations will have to be made, but the foundation of a service to the Garden Club Member has been laid. Many feel that the greatest potential source of new members for the AIS lies in this great group. The importance of the continuance and the success of this program cannot be overemphasized.

The most sweeping change however, struck at the Society's most obvious shortcoming. The Society was severely criticized, and justly so, for fostering far too much attention upon the tall bearded iris. Bulletin material concerned the tall bearded iris to the exclusion of all other types. The Society became known in flower circles as the "American Tall Bearded Society."

Those responsible for the well being of the AIS were greatly disturbed at this trend. They felt that the time had come to do something about it. The answer seemed to lie in specialized groups within the parent society. The first move was to effect an affiliation with the Society for Louisiana Irises and the whole group was taken in the AIS. A special award known as the Mary Swords Debaillon Award was set up and the Annual Meeting of the AIS was held in Shreveport in 1951. The net result has been highly satisfactory to both the AIS and the Society for Louisiana Irises.

Walter Welch is directly responsible for the next step in diversification of the Society's activities. As an outgrowth of evidences of interest in an iris robin, the Dwarf Iris Society came into being. Their successes are many. Membership in this group now exceeds a hundred. They have a test garden, a special set of awards, which includes the

Caparne Award for the best Dwarf, a revised classification, a scientific committee and sub-activities too numerous to mention.

The latest group within our group has just been formed in Houston, Texas. Through the good offices of Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter assisted and abetted by Dr. Philip G. Corliss, the SPURIA Iris Society has been organized. Complete information of this blessed event is elsewhere in this issue. Sufficient it is to say that we welcome them and pledge them our support in their undertaking. In response to a suggestion from Region 15, the Board has set up the Eric Nies Memorial Award, to be given yearly to the best Spuria variety under rules to be determined by the Awards Committee.

We hear by the grapevine that certain plans are being laid by the proponents of the true intermediates for the organization of an intermediate club and so the parade is on. Even though one of our prominent members from Indiana has suggested that it will soon be necessary to form a tall bearded group, in the opinion of your Editor nothing could be of greater import to the well being of our Society than this train of events. It assures a future in which diversity of interest will obviate stagnation. Though our unsolved problems are still many we can face them with confidence for we know that our actions are not aimless and that our foundation is firm.

Japanese Iris

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W. A. PAYNE

R R 3, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

St. Louis Meeting

MRS. RALPH S. NELSON, *Idaho*

"Good Morning. It's six o'clock and the temperature is 52°." With these cheering words the visitor to the annual meeting is roused from slumber at the Chase Hotel in St. Louis to tackle the day's program. But I am getting way ahead of my story, for you are not even there yet. If you are coming from the far west, as long as a station red cap says, "15 cents a bag, madam," you know that you are still on the way. You may even be in Kansas City or Chicago. But the minute you hear, "25 cents a bag, Madam," you know that you are in St. Louis. You have reached your destination. St. Louis now has a population of around 800,000 and the Chase Hotel is in the west end of the city.

On Sunday morning, May 18th, the clan gathered and renewed old friendships and made new ones and registered. We ate an eleven o'clock breakfast or lunch as the case might be, and boarded our busses. The committee in charge of the St. Louis meeting did a marvelous job and everything went like clockwork. There were no long bus delays and departures were all on time. The first tour left at 12:00 noon, Sunday, from the Chase Hotel and usually there were about eight busses pulling out.

The first stop was at the Missouri Botanical Gardens. The afternoon was dark and cold with intermittent rain and we trooped along in slickers and rubbers. Trying to take notes in the rain is bad enough, but struggling to read the smeared pages afterwards is worse. This is the result of my deciphering. These magnificent gardens cover 75 acres and contain 12,000 species. They were established by Henry Shaw, an Englishman who came to St. Louis in 1819 and in a few decades amassed a fortune. He never married and developed his country estate until it became a Botanical Garden. We walked along graveled paths looking at rare ginkgo biloba trees, witch hazel, osage orange and innumerable others. We trailed through greenhouses containing foliage plants, orchids and plant oddities. We hurried through a flower show banked with hydrangeas, begonias, and containing both specimen stalks and arrangements. Blue Rhythm had been awarded the prize as the best specimen. We passed many large iris plantings containing old favorites and some new. The Siberians were very striking, especially the large clumps of Tycoon.

The gardens were first open to the public in 1860 and after Mr. Shaw's death in 1889, they were given to the city and are privately maintained without help from city or state. Mr. Shaw's mausoleum is in a

shady grove on the estate. Here at his request, he was buried in a tomb with a recumbent statue of himself executed a few years before his death by Ferdinand Miller of Munich. St. Louis can well be proud of its magnificent Botanical Gardens, for their scientific value, as well as for the pleasure they give, as they are open every day in the year except Christmas and New Year's.

Our next stop was at the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Stevens. It was well planned and well planted. A small spring garden led to the iris field. At the north end was the iris display garden laid out in an oval. On the south of the garden was a hedge of *Festiva Maxima* Peonies and a bed of many varieties of single and double peonies. The crowd especially enjoyed the iris beds with plantings of symposium favorites and a number of Mr. Benson's newer iris.

Our last garden visited on Sunday was that of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Werner. It is called "The Woodlands" and irises are simply an accessory to the planting. The entrance drive winds through oak woods where many dogwoods grow. There are tennis courts, a swimming pool and a formal garden with center fountain and four cute little figures. The planting contains peonies, columbines and daisies set off by a backdrop of evergreen trees, Japanese red maples and colorful foliage. The adjacent iris beds contain nice clumps of such fine iris as *Desert Song*, *Chivalry*, *Blue Valley*, *Ranger* and others.

Our members were on their own for dinner, except the Board of Directors and Regional Vice-presidents who ate together and attended meetings afterwards. A slide showing was given as the evening's entertainment. These were pictures of the irises and *hemerocallis* of Mr. David Hall and Mr. Orville Fay. Mr. John Pierce and Miss Miess showed iris slides, and Mr. Hubert Fischer slides of the Shreveport meeting.

"Good Morning. It's six o'clock and the temperature is 52°." You bounce into your wool suit like an old fire horse into his harness, and grab slicker, rubbers and even an umbrella, looking longingly at the glamorous new white hat and summer dress you have bought especially for the occasion, and which you will take home still unworn. It's Monday morning and the dining room is open especially for the AIS at 6:30. The waitresses are hurrying to serve the big crowd. The menu says "Two eggs any style," but don't let that fool you. You order two eggs boiled four minutes, and the waitress replies sharply, "You'll take them scrambled." You do, and thankfully. You rush to the busses and they pull out promptly at 7:30.

Each bus had a capable St. Louis hostess who pointed out places of interest and announced the approaching garden through a megaphone. Our first stop was at the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Becherer who grow about 150 varieties of iris along with about 80 clumps of selected seedlings. Among the Becherer introductions are *Honolulu Belle*, *Morn-*



Convention visitors dismount for visit to Tiemann garden. The huge crowd was transported from garden to garden in two groups. Identified in center of picture is Charles Palmer, Walter Welch, Dr. Frank Galyon, Miss Gladys Williams, (from the Nashville office) and Harold I. Johnson, RVP of Region 14. photo by mc clure

ing Melody, Hiwassee and El Morocco. Hiwassee was putting on its customary show of fine orchid bloom. Mr. Becherer, one of the pioneer hybridizers of this locality, has grown iris and perennials in this garden since 1925. The garden displays many hemerocallis, oriental poppies, dictamus and seedling iris. Of these seedlings, the outstanding ones were "Sporting News," a large blue purple, "Royal Welcome," a ruffled blue white, and "War Dance," a dark lavender plicata. Of the named varieties Ruth, Lady Boscawen, Cape Bon, Mattie Gates, Staten Island and Sylvia Murray were outstanding.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Palmer which was next visited is only two years old but contains many of the latest introductions and some interesting seedlings. Harmonious landscaping and arrangement of iris has been the theme of this garden. A dear little gold fish pool snuggled in a back corner, and a raised stone terrace, planted with columbines, daisies and pyrethrums led to the iris beds in the back. Here were gorgeous clumps of Distance and Cahokia, appreciation of which was expressed on the vote for the President's Cup. There were fine clumps of Pinnacle and Sky Ranger both of which seemed to be growing well in several gardens. An outstanding seedling here was Miss Faught's 56 M 3, a huge, flaring purple. It was a smooth, wide petaled

flower on an excellently branched stalk, and just seemed to have everything.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buxton consisted of three acres and is the old homestead of Mrs. Buxton's family. The Buxton's took up residence here six years ago, transplanting some 6,000 iris rhizomes from their former garden. It is maintained as an iris specimen garden. They do no hybridizing, but pollen snatchers are encouraged and were taking advantage of their opportunities. Iris plantings are spaced four and a half feet apart to permit study of each variety. Many gorgeous peonies were blooming here especially single pinks and reds. Among the outstanding iris were clumps of Pale Dawn, Blue Valley, Chivalry, Desert Song, Pink Sensation, New Snow, Sharkskin, Lady Louise, Amandine, Vice Regal, Danube Wave and Love Story. There were single stalks of new iris, such as Vista Veronica (Buss), a tall, huge, orchid self, Dancing Waters (Sass), a blue plicata, Campanula, a Tompkins' blue, Bright Song (Schroeder), an orchid pink with tangerine beard, Dolly Varden (D. Hall), a large pink, darker than Pink Sensation and Jane Phillips, one of the fine light blues. There was an exceptionally lovely stalk of Pink Plume (Schreiner), a huge, flaring orchid pink. The Schreiner Catalog says, "it is chaste and serene." I was too hurried to go into its private life, but externally it was lovely. There was a large bed planted to irises of Mrs. Whiting and Mr. DeForest. Gypsy Classic (DeForest) made a fine showing, being a smooth, wide brown on a fine stalk. Mrs. Whiting's iris was well represented by Glad Tidings, Rumba Rose, Corn Flower and Blue Rhythm. We had an ample box lunch on the Buxton lawn and the busses were rolling again by two o'clock.

The garden of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Reeves was very outstanding as the iris was exceptionally well grown. There was more bloom on very new iris than elsewhere as there seemed to be less winter damage. The Reeves have lived here for 50 years and began raising irises about 1930. Mr. Reeves is now retired and raises the vegetables and Mrs. Reeves hybridizes and looks after the iris. The vegetable garden occupies a large center square in the back yard, and we heard that as a special concession to us, Mr. Reeves didn't put up the poles for his beans until after the meeting. The iris beds surround the vegetable square with grass paths between and a background of fine trees completes the picture. There were many first year blooms on every new iris that drew the crowds. These were Mr. Hall's "Happy Birthday," a fine new pink, and "June Bride," an apricot, a huge purple bloom of Mr. Muhlstein's "After Midnight" and an exceedingly odd and interesting tall stalk of Green Mohr with characteristic Mohr style. "Morning Bright" (P. Cook) was attracting much attention with its creamy rose bitone coloring and nice stalk. Mary Randall (Fay), next to it,



Delegates in garden of Mr. & Mrs. Walter Buxton viewed iris clumps in large beds widely spaced for easy access. photo by mc clure

made a stunning darker rose companion. Rosabella (Dr. Klinesorge) with its still deeper brilliance drew eyes to the center of the bed. Solid Gold (Dr. Kleinsorge) is perfectly named and makes a grand foil for brown Thotmes III. Lady Louise (Graves) with its very distinctive buff and white coloring seemed to be growing fine wherever planted. Pinafore Lass (F. Cook) whose name has been changed from Blue Pinafore, is an odd blue with a white blaze. Other very fine new irises displayed were Prospector, Hi-Time, Relentless, Ballet Dancer, Black Ruby, Leading Lady, Bold Courtier and Pink Formal. Among the seedlings Dr. Ellyson had a nice violet plicata, 1 x 50-50.

I thought that I would go through the fifth and last garden of the day in a complete trance, but it is amazing how the sight of fine new irises can revive one. The iced soft drinks served here also aided greatly in this revival. Clifford Benson, the owner of this garden has been collecting and hybridizing irises since his high school days. At present he is in the Air Force but was home on leave. He has produced Tosca, Bellerive, Swan Lake, White Sentry, Embraceable, and a ruffled blue-black, named Night Patrol. He had fine clumps of these growing in his garden, as well as Cahokia, Helen McGregor, Salmon Shell and Pierre Menard. Keene Valley, Mr. Kenneth Smith's smooth, flaring blue, was much admired, as well as Helen Collingwood, his unusual

light lavender and purple neglecta. Mr. Muhlestein's Pink Tower, Sky Tint and Sporting Thomas were all blooming and Mr. DeForest's fine Argus Pheasant.

We returned to our busses after doing the five gardens, tired but happy. We had seen many old friends, both in people and iris, and some new ones that we had looked forward to seeing. The weather man was unfriendly but not positively belligerent. We wore our slickers all day, and it was dark and cool but no heavy rain and just an occasional sprinkle and the iris was fresh and undamaged.

We had a chance to rest before going to dinner which was at 7:30 on the Starlight Roof of the Chase Hotel. After we had finished our delicious fried chicken dinner, Mr. Sam Caldwell, of radio fame, acted as toastmaster, which is an assurance of a sparkling program. He introduced the local members who had made the meeting possible and other notables at the speakers table. They were W. F. Scott, Jr., Chairman of Printing and Publicity; Mrs. Dan O'Gorman, Hotel and Arrangements; Mrs. G. W. Pennewell, Flower Show; Mr. George Pring of Shaw's Garden; Mr. Elmer Tiemann, Transportation and Outing; Mrs. Ray Palmer, Catering and Meals; Judge and Mrs. Guy Rogers, AIS President; Mrs. Walter Buxton, Registration; Mrs. Margaret Chalmers, Refreshments; Mr. I. A. Stevens, Special Services; Mr. Erwin Rung, President of the St. Louis Iris Group; Mr. J. L. Reeves, Co-Chairman of Catering and Meals and Chairman of Signs and Marking.

Miss Beulah Schact is as humorous a speaker as one is privileged to hear. She is the feature writer for the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and apparently nothing is too hazardous for her to attempt in order to get a feature story. She related several of these stories to the delight of the crowd and the picture she drew of herself on the rear end of "Trigger" behind Roy Rogers, or being lifted by an elephant, will be long remembered with a laugh. Then on the serious side we listened to an interesting talk by Dr. Robert Schery of the Monsanto Chemical Company on the soil conditioning value of their product, Krilium. A film was shown of laboratory experiments using Krilium, and comparisons of treated and untreated soil. It is used primarily for heavy clay soil to make it porous and prevent erosion, and it causes no damage to animal life or plant roots. It has little effect on sandy or gravelly soil. After the film, Dr. Schery answered questions about Krilium. And so ended our second day.

"Good Morning. It's six o'clock and the temperature is 52°." For some reason you don't dash into the wool suit again this morning with the same vigor that you did yesterday. Not getting tired? You have to be young and rugged (like me) to survive an annual iris meeting. But there are great things ahead for today and that buoys you. The



Much of the planning connected with the 1952 Annual Meeting fell to the lot of Mrs. Walter (Ada) Buxton and Mr. Wellington F. Scott popular Veep of Region 18. Due to the efforts of these two and their associates the St. Louis meeting will long serve as a model of efficient planning and execution. The cameras, etc. are not props. Both really take pictures.

photo by mc clure

busses rolled promptly at 7:30 and our first stop was the garden of Miss Lily Buder and her sister, Mrs. Cora Peterson. On the left side of the house was a beautiful iris garden laid out in regular beds with grassy paths. One bed contained the Dykes Medalists, another symposium favorites with nice clumps of Gypsy, Blue Valley, Saluskin and others. In the beds containing guest iris Miss Meiss' Golden Gleam, Laddy and Placerita were doing very well.

On the other side of the house was a huge planting of oriental poppies.

The poppy, May Curtis, which bordered the drive was especially stunning with its unusual, brilliant rose coloring. The garden was gay with gas plant, thalictrum and other perennials. There was a crowd gathered at the bottom of the garden slope and that meant something special in the iris line. It proved to be Mr. Benson's seedlings. There were some very fine ones which we will undoubtedly hear from later. I took the numbers of about eight favorites, but especially liked No. 52 - 3A, a flaring blue with darker mid-rib. Two inspirational poems, copied on glass and hung in this garden added to its charm.

The Fordyce garden which we next visited was part of a large estate owned by the Fordyce family since about 1820, and called Hazelwood. The home was constructed about 1805 and has been remodeled extensively. The gardens are very elaborately laid out, there being a series of formal gardens leading from one to another with brick walls and paths and a lovely little pool, or twin pools in each with rippling fountains. The gardens contained pink single peonies, many varieties of poppies, columbine, gas plant and iris. But outstanding was the magnificent setting for the garden with age-old ginkgo trees and giant walnuts and huge magnolias. Mrs. Samuel W. Fordyce, who lives here now, has seen three generations give loving care to the building of this garden. It is a personal garden, supervised and worked by Mrs. Fordyce herself. Seeing the time coming when she no longer could work the gardens personally, Mrs. Fordyce gave Hazelwood to the Catholic Church almost a year ago, to be used as a retreat, and she will leave it this fall. We were indeed privileged to be able to see it, for to quote the Region 18 bulletin, "it is a garden out of a dream, a reminder of gentler years."

The crowd was split for luncheon which was served by two different churches, somewhere in the suburbs. I don't know which church my half drew, but I felt sorry for the other half, as I was sure they could not have had as delicious a chicken patty luncheon as we did.

After lunch we visited first the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington F. Scott, Jr. At this time the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce must have gone into action and had the sun turned on. To a dweller in the Pacific Northwest it would have seemed hot normally, but in a wool suit, top coat, slicker and rubbers, the change could have approached more gradually. Anyway it was a considerate gesture on our last afternoon.

The garden is down Sassafras Lane, named from a very old sassafras tree at the entrance. The planting is only a year old and wonders have been accomplished in that time. The new modernistic house seemed to attract as many visitors as the iris. Outside it is redwood siding stained brown. Mrs. Scott graciously showed visitors the rooms, designed not only for attractiveness but convenience. The grounds slope



Notables gather in Scott Garden. Mrs. Fern Irving, Omaha, Neb., (Chairman of Exhibition Committee); Mrs. Wm. Trine, Felton, Calif., (Slides Committee representative for California) and Mr. Gerald Donahue, Oak Park, Ill., (RVP of Region 9) seem to enjoy their excursion in front of the camera. photo by mc clure

sharply from the house and there is a thick curtain of trees bordering the grassy clearing. Near the house were several terraced beds of guest iris, planted two clumps wide with a grassy path between, which enabled them to be seen with ease. In spite of the newness of this garden, the irises were growing unusually well and gave us one of the finest displays of very new iris that we saw. There was a fine block of new irises from Mr. Wills—Blue Serene, a nice medium blue; Fair Morn, slightly paler than Blue Serene; Right Royal, a red; Western Star, a large copper; Centurion, a fine burnished brown; Devoir, a rose; Heart's Desire, a flaring rose bi-tone; Tournament, a splendid grower of bright rose-purple and his universally good Chivalry.

From Mr. DeForest there was a stunning clump of New Hope, a plicata bordered violet-blue; Argus Pheasant, as lovely as ever; Plum Pretty, as its names implies; Color Carnival which cannot be confused with any other pink, and Golden Plover, a smooth, large, golden tan. We were fortunate in having a bloom on Mr. Douglas' new Criterion, an amoena with blue white standards and purple falls. Amandine was growing well as it was in many gardens, but Pagan Royal brought me to a quick stop. It is a gorgeous, huge, blue purple with a blue beard. There was a very impressive clump of Apricot Glory, Mr. Muhlestein's fine, smooth light apricot and Rose Glow, a tall, flaring rose-red. Mr. David Hall was represented by his Tally-Ho, a very unusual pink with a blaze of purple fuchsia on the falls; June Bride, this year's introduction in deep apricot pink; Temple Bells, in very rich deep apricot, one of the outstanding new introductions; a clump of very floriferous Illinois and a splendid clump of Sky Ranger, which incidentally does not range skyward in St. Louis as it does in the northwest. Mr. Naylor's Moonlight Serenade, introduced this year by Mr. Muhlestein, is an unbelievably beautiful cream and lemon yellow on tall, well branched stems. From Iris Test Gardens were Ruth (Innes), a very fine ruffled yellow; Chinook Pass (Norton), a large, ruffled light blue with white tipped beard; Maxwellton (Norton), a very large, flaring tan gold blend; and Sylvia Murray which seemed to be growing well everywhere. There were excellent clumps of Master White, White Magic and Blue Blood from the Schirmer gardens; Cardinal's Robe, Mr. Lyell's fine purple; Blue Blazes, Mr. Welch's blue of quality; and Rose Mohr (Lewis), a fine rosy-mulberry. It was a great treat to see here so many new iris that we had not seen before.

Our last garden of the meeting kept our interest up until the end. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Tiemann moved from their city home three years ago to start anew with thirteen acres of land. They built their home themselves and without blue prints. It is most attractive and different, giving an out-of-doors atmosphere with bricked flooring, stained wood walls and an open hooded fireplace. On the entrance side is a bricked terrace with a lawn square edged with brick walks which are bordered with the iris beds. At one corner is a small log shed with a horse-shoe on the door and ears of corn hanging beside it. There is an old jug beside the door and in front a tiny gold fish pool and an ancient pump nearby. Another corner of this square has an old stone well with wood covering. Some small evergreens were planted in the back of the beds which showed the iris off to advantage. Clumps of Bellerive, holding its yellow bloom against the green of the conifers created a display which made this fine iris a likely candidate for the President's Cup. Many favorites were in this iris border. Casa Morena and Ranger were growing especially well here. We were treated to iced soft drinks



Tiemann Twins Titter Toward Tears! Meetings' youngest delegates. Jean and Joan were the center of much attention. The man in the hat is proud papa Elmer H. Tiemann himself.

photo by mc clure

and to further relax us we indulged in some good laughs. In the terrace bed was an iris which had on the bloom stalk a cucumber apparently growing in place of the bloom. The parentage was given on a card as "Big Time x Elephant." A little further along was an iris whose blooms and even buds were artificially colored a brilliant cerise pink. This was labelled "Judge's Surprise" and the parentage was "Convention x Pollen Snatcher." Nearby was a poster announcing a special meeting of the "Pollen Snatchers International." So we finished our tours with gaiety and light hearts. We left our votes for the President's Cup before leaving. In the fields on one side of the house was a tremendous planting of peonies and also long rows of iris,

both old favorites and guest iris, few of which were blooming. Green Lea, Mr. Tiemann's greenish-yellow iris was attracting attention. On the other side of the house leading to the highway was a split log fence bordered with perennial beds, and containing many iris. Leading Lady, Mr. Lyell's fine yellow and white, was blooming here nicely.

Our annual banquet was at 7:00 on the Starlight Roof of the Chase Hotel. The splendid dinner from shimp cocktail and super roast beef to ice cream logs, left us in a prime mood to enjoy the program. Mr. Sam Caldwell proved as spicy a toast master as he was the night before. He introduced those at the speakers table—Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wills, Mr. Geddes Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Knowlton, Judge and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schirmer, Mrs. Buxton and Mr. and Mrs. David Hall. Mr. Hall gave a humorous explanation for color transmission in iris, beginning with his own flamingo pinks, but the accuracy of his statements were highly questionable.

All the AIS members were asked to stand by regions with short greetings from each region. Dr. Melquist of the Missouri Botanical Garden and a teacher of botany at Washington University, gave a talk on chromosomes, illustrated with slides. I was pleased to discover in this lecture that I had 48 chromosomes, just as many as a good iris. There were more serious facts that the speaker gave us, and it was a most informative lecture. Judge Rogers, the President, gave a short address and announced the committee report on the vote for the President's Cup which was as follows: "Out of 240 votes cast "Judge's Surprise" from the cross of Convention x Pollen Snatcher got 981 votes, but a careful search of the check list failed to disclose any iris of this name, so it was declared disqualified." Therefore, the President's Cup was presented to Mr. Clifford Benson for his iris Bellerive, which received 103 votes. Irises receiving the remainder of the votes were Distance 23, Cahokia 15, Pinnacle 13, Mary Randall 10, Love Story 9, Pink Plume 8, Morning Bright and Tosca 7, Gypsy Classic 6, Solid Gold 5, Temple Bells 4, Three votes each were given to Fox-fire, June Bride and Sky Ranger, two votes each to Amandine, Mulberry Rose, Northwestern, Pierre Menard and Ola Kala and one vote each to Blue Shimmer, Centurion, Color Carnival, Green Lea, Lady Louise, Maytime, Minnie Colquitt, Rainbow Room and Blue Valley.

Mr. Harold Knowlton, Chairman of the Awards Committee, announced the giving of a Distinguished Service Medal to Prof. Randolph, Chairman of the Scientific Committee, and Hybridizers Medals to Mr. Eric Nies (to be sent to his widow), and to Mrs. Thomas Nesmith. The Dykes Medal was presented to Mr. David Hall for Cherie and the Awards of Merit were presented to those who were present and mailed to the others. These were as printed in the October 1951 Bul-



Convention visitors in above picture include (left rear) Dr. Matthew Riddle (Portland, Oregon) Mrs. J. K. Avent (Grenada, Miss.) Mr. John C. Lyster, RVP Region 3, (Clifton Heights, Penna.) Mr. Walter Welch, Dwarf iris luminary, (Middlebury, Ind.) Mr. Everett Long, (Boulder, Colo.) and with his back to the camera, Mr. Gabriel Cannon of Spartanburg, S. C.

photo by mc clure

letin. With closing remarks from the toastmaster our very happy and successful annual meeting of 1952 came to a close.

Those attending the meeting felt that the St. Louis committees had overlooked nothing to make our stay enjoyable. We said our goodbyes with regret, and looked to the future with the question "Will you be in Boston next year?"

“Dark Horses” of Irisdom

DR. FRANK B. GALYON, JR., Mich.

Every time I see the new Symposium List of 100 Favorite Irises for the Year, my greatest delight comes by comparing it with the List of 100 Best Iris published yearly by Robert Schreiner. Each of these lists has its own merits. The Symposium is by its very nature a national *popularity poll*, representing the cumulative experiences and preferences of iris growers from all over the country. Schreiner's 100 Best, on the other hand, represents a selection by one very able judge of the 100 best irises, chosen in a competitive manner according to color classes. Needless to say, this selection differs in that the irises so selected are grown in a single locality by a single person. Without commenting further on the relative merits of these two lists, I should like to express the opinion that both are extremely valuable, and it is to be hoped that they will be continued indefinitely.

As a result of comparing these two lists for 1951, there were two thoughts which struck me rather forcefully. The first of these was the remarkable incidence with which the same irises appear on both lists. In 1951 there were 59 irises which appeared on the two lists of 100. The second thought was that after considering the 141 varieties that comprise the combined Symposium and Schreiner's lists, there are still a good number of equally meritorious irises which are not on either list. I could not resist the inner urge to speak out in favor of these “Dark Horses of Irisdom,” which I feel have been neglected, overlooked, or prematurely discarded by many growers. Perhaps I err in using the term “Dark Horses” for these irises, for that term would seem to imply that they are little known, untested, but with latent possibilities of popularity and recognition; whereas in actuality these are for the most part well-tested and proved varieties which have simply failed to attain the popularity and widespread planting they deserve.

First and foremost among these is our old friend, William Mohr. Admittedly it is difficult to keep “William” growing in some localities, but that's beside the point. After more than 25 years of existence, this iris remains one of the all-time greats; yet it has not even received so much as an Honorable Mention in its recognition. I would hazard a guess that more individual flowers of William Mohr have been hand pollinated than of any other single variety in existence, and I predict that this activity will continue for some time to come. This one iris, William Mohr, has virtually been the progenitor of a new race of garden irises. It would seem that the Society should bestow a fitting honor on this truly marvelous iris.

While on the subject of William Mohr, we might mention its seedling Capitola. I have seen Capitola in bloom only once, but I hope to bloom it myself this coming Spring. To me there was nothing at all impressive about the flower or stalk. It showed obvious influences of its William Mohr parentage in having a large violet flower on a short stem. It was considerably less veined than William Mohr. It also showed influence of its grandparent, the oncocyclis *Iris iberica*, in having a small dark signal patch at the end of the beard. Altogether I think the blooms of Capitola are undistinguished and are not those of a good garden subject. On the other hand it would seem that every iris hybridizer should keep at least one plant of this available in order to use its pollen on the falls. It apparently produces unusual and attractive seedlings—to name only a few of these I'll mention Lady Mohr, Flurrymohr, Heigho, Blue Elegance and Morning Blue.

Before leaving the hybrids, I shall mention that unusual true hybrid iris, Paltec (hybrid of *I. tectorum* and *I. pallida*). It is planted all too infrequently in gardens. In Memphis it is widely used to border the tall bearded iris beds, and for this purpose it is without peer. Its culture is the same as tall bearded culture, and I have never heard of anyone having trouble growing it. It blooms with the tall bearded, and literally showers its dark yellow-green foliage with charming lavender blue flowers. The shape of the flower is particularly apropos for its height. Its falls flare widely, and its standards are open so that you can look down into the heart of the flower.

Those of you who are not familiar with the table iris Tom Tit, should make its acquaintance at the first opportunity. Tiny "Tom" is one of the latest of the bearded irises to bloom. It resembles the tall bearded irises insofar as proportions of flower to stem to foliage go, but is a tiny gem with thin, graceful stalks. Its flowers have absolutely horizontal falls. Both standards and falls are of a solid purple color with a slight reddish cast. An unobtrusive yellow beard completes the picture. Some 30 odd years after its introduction, this iris remains as original, different, and attractive as any that is grown.

In recent numbers of the Bulletin, there have been inquiries regarding the iris Zua. Although it has been about four years since I have seen this variety in bloom, I would nevertheless like to call your attention to it. Mrs. Black (on page 106, Bulletin, October 1951) describes Zua more adequately than I could. In part she says, "The texture of the petals amazed me—the entire surface of the falls was covered with tiny upstanding horns, growing very crinkled and ruffled towards the edge, even back of the falls or underside was horned and peaked. Standards are horned in the same manner, growing so crinkled and ruffled toward the top it is literally laced with holes and feathers off at the top edges in little tendrils . . . color white with a faint blue shading."

Supposedly Zua is a sport of Florentina. After more than 35 years of existence the variety Zua remains a most distinctive bearded iris.

Among the combined list of 141 best irises for 1951, there is not to be found a single iris coming under the category of red bicolor, or red bitone. The significance of this lies in a bit of iris history regarding the attempted attainment of red color in irises. Apparently, though not proved, red color has been mainly descended from *Iris variegata*. Thus initially some of our so-called reddest irises had the distinct bicolor characteristic of *I. variegata*. Among these were Shirvan, Cheerio, Garden Magic, and Junaluska. But of course the redness shown in the falls of these irises merely spurred breeders onward towards attaining this same color in both standards and falls. Thus the red bicolor seems to have been merely a stepping stone in producing the red self. Red bicolors are themselves inherently attractive irises, and there is a need for better varieties of this type. Notwithstanding the fact that the newer varieties Red Torch and Rajah Brooke are quite effective, I still feel that the three most meritorious varieties in this color class are the older Shirvan, Frank Adams, and Junaluska. Shirvan perhaps has the greatest contrast of coloring between its tannish standards and its smoothly colored purplish red falls. Frank Adams is an extremely vigorous grower, and makes an imposing clump, yet the individual blooms are somewhat marred by haft venations. Junaluska is a fairly early bloomer. Its standards are of a light reddish color with golden infusion toward the bases of the petals. The falls are solid deep red. It is a good performer.

Staten Island Flagrant Omission

Perhaps before I get accused of being "old fashioned" and "behind the times," I had better mention a few newer irises which are notable omissions so far as the two 1951 lists are concerned. The most flagrant omission is that of Staten Island. This iris seems to me to be head and shoulders above its nearest competitor (and parent) City of Lincoln. Staten Island has more brilliant and clearer medium yellow standards. Its maroon falls are pleasingly edged with the yellow color of the standards, and its haft, although not devoid of markings, is unobtrusive. The size and shape of this flower are better than those of its parent.

Much overlooked is Gilt Edge, whose large individual flowers have light yellow standards and creamy white falls with a "gilt edge" to them. It is a tall iris which makes a bold floriferous clump . . . a worthy addition to anyone's collection.

Newer and rarer varieties which are almost certain to make these lists after they receive wider distribution are Gaylord and Helen Colling-



Biggest Convention Delegate was genial Sam Sargo from Arkansas. Sam says he likes people, which considering his hugeness, seems like a fine idea to your Editor (left).
photo by mc clure

wood. Gaylord is an amoena of the Wabash type, having pure white standards and blue purple falls edged with white. Its improvements over Wabash are its much larger flowers, wider and smoother colored haft, and slightly more flared falls. Its faults (as I saw it grown) were that it took two years to become established and to bloom, and further that its branching showed little or no improvement over that of Wabash. Helen Collingwood was impressive as a one year plant, having a tall stalk with four branches, six large increase fans for the coming year and many big flowers with light lavender standards and dark purple (not bluish) falls. The latter are not edged with the lavender of the standards, but are solid to their border. The haft is likewise solidly colored purple. It promises to be a vigorous grower and bloomer.

Practically anyone who has seen Mr. Jesse Wills' planting of

Shannopin in bloom in his perennial border will agree that this iris gives one of the best garden effects of any iris in existence. Its light creamy tan standards and medium rose-pink falls give it great carrying power in a clump as viewed from across the garden. Unfortunately its virtues diminish when you get close to it, for its prominent haft markings certainly do mar the appearance of the flowers on close inspection. Yet this fact cannot prevent its being one of the most effective garden clumps in irisdom.

Louvois, which is our only velvety brown iris, no longer rated either list of 100 best irises. It remains as distinctive and attractive an iris as anyone could hope for. It has dull medium brown standards, and the falls are rich velvety mahogany brown, edged with the color of the standards.

Marquita remains queen of its type. In fact it doesn't even have a challenger. Its luminous, massive, round flowers have wide segments. The cream colored standards are without veins, whereas the falls of the same color are brushed and streaked with fine lines of old rose coloring. Who would deny that the veins in its falls are one of Marquita's many attractive features?

The iris Mist Glow is quite different from anything else which has been introduced. Tell Muhlestein describes it in his catalog as, "Amoena with white standards and light lavender falls reticulated gold." I would hardly call it an amoena, but I don't want to get into a discussion of the meaning of terms at present. I think we may assume that its genetic makeup consists of the anthocyanin-inhibitor gene, I, inhibiting completely the pigment of the standards (leaving them pure white) but only partially inhibiting the color in the falls (leaving them a light lavender color). From its catalog description I had expected the flower to have a most unattractive haft, but instead there was an attractive, smooth gold infiltration at the haft. On a one year plant, Mist Glow had a very short stem, but large flowers. I feel that its stem was not typical, and that it will no doubt be taller in another year.

Generally I avoid commenting on irises which I have not seen, yet I am going to make an exception in the case of the two varieties Pretender and Maytime. Reliable judges have already pointed out the distinctiveness and the worthiness of these two varieties, and I feel that they deserve mention as "Dark Horses." Pretender is the result of several generations of intensive breeding by Paul Cook to develop an iris with lemon yellow standards and purple falls. Reports are that it is a pleasing iris of this distinctive combination of colors. Maytime, which Schreiner already lists in his 100 Best, is a near amoena in two shades of lilac pink, and from all reports it must be quite unlike anything else on the market. I am looking forward to seeing both these

irises for the first time in 1952, and I feel sure I won't be disappointed in them.

While discussing the unusual bicolors, I can't resist the temptation to mention my feelings about the iris Pinnacle, which is found on both lists of 100. With its introduction there was placed on the market one of the two greatest color breaks of recent years, the other being the tangerine beard. In its newness it was certainly sensational, for there had not yet been marketed before its release an iris with pure white standards and light yellow falls. It may hold great breeding possibilities for developing new types. This will only be proved or disproved with the blooming of numerous seedlings from this variety. Pinnacle has certain obvious faults, and I think these should not be minimized. For one thing, the stalk is short and the flowers tend to be bunched at the top of the stem. (EDITOR'S NOTE: On a two year plant in Nashville in 1952, Pinnacle grew to 36 in. and the branching was adequate.) The color in the falls is not smoothly applied, but rather tends toward being streaked—though the streaking is not prominent. Also the shape of the flower leaves something to be desired. In spite of these failings, it remains an attractive garden iris, being both very floriferous and very vigorous of growth. Let's recognize it for what it is—the first in line of a new color combination in irises. Surely there will be much better irises of this same general color pattern developed in the near future, but meanwhile let's grow it for its originality and attractiveness.

Purple Favorite Color

Rightly or wrongly, I have always sort of regarded purple as the original, basic, or dominant color of irises. I will have to confess that it has also been a favorite color of mine for a long time. It is my feeling that we iris growers in the quest for new colors or tones in iris have paid far too little attention to irises of the color range from pale mid-lavender on through to the deep purples. There are seven outstanding irises in this general category that are seen all too infrequently in our gardens at the present time. First I will mention two bicolors. These are Lord Dongan and Nightfall. Lord Dongan is one of the smoothest irises in existence. It might even be termed suave. It completely lacks veining at the haft. The standards and falls are of the same hue, with standards being lighter in intensity than the falls. I would describe the color as being pretty nearly midway between a blue purple and a red purple—if anything it leans toward the reddish side. It is a late blooming iris, and a beautifully tailored flower. Nightfall is one of those irises which will no doubt remain a permanent member of my garden. Although Schreiner lists this in his 100 Best, I think more attention is due it than it now receives. A close friend of mine in Memphis, who is a critical grower of irises and who has a

fine up-to-date collection, was asked about two years ago to prepare a list (disregarding prices completely) of the ten best or most indispensable irises which he grew. Significantly, Nightfall was high up on this list, and rightly so. I think that of all the modern irises, it is the most vigorous grower and bloomer we have seen introduced. Of course I am basing my statement on its behavior in Tennessee, but I am inclined to think its behavior in this respect is universal. In my own experience, every fan of it has sent up a bloom stalk every year. This is a trait we would like to see in many other present day irises. A three year old clump of this iris is really a splash of color in the garden. Its blackish purple velvety falls are nicely set off by the yellow beard and lighter purple standards, which if I'm not mistaken have a slight infusion of copper at their bases.

This then leaves the purple and lavender selfs to talk about. Of these, the first I will mention is really an oldtimer, Baldwin. In my estimation, Baldwin remains the best self of its color, which I would describe as midway between lavender and purple, and also midway between blue and red. It has a large flower with practically no hint of venations, and it makes quite a satisfactory garden clump. Itasca as I last saw it in bloom is also worthy of note. It is shorter growing, and in hue I would describe it as a medium-dark reddish lilac self, with an unobtrusive orangy beard.

Mrs. Morgan Ketchum, of Memphis, grows irises to perfection in her back yard. She has registered and introduced a few of her own seedlings, but has not in any way "pushed" these irises or tried to popularize them. One of her introductions is a particularly meritorious variety to my way of thinking. It is a medium blue or blue-violet self which she named Blue Tide. In coloring it is not unlike its parent, Brunhilde. It differs from this variety in that it has large flowers with marvelous substance, placed on taller stems which usually have four branches. It is such a prodigious bloomer that it tends to increase a little slower than most, but only because it sends up more stalks per clump than the average iris does. It will really put on a display for you.

The last two irises I would mention to you which fall under the general category of purple are of the type which were formerly called the "non-velvety dark blue-purple selfs." These are Gulf Stream and Barbara Adams. These two are quite distinct from each other and both are superior to their progenitor, Dymia. Gulf Stream, in spite of one or two obvious faults, remains a thrilling iris to me every time I see it anew. The individual flower has a certain flare and indescribable quality about it which I could perhaps say is "character, in an artistic sense." With me, Gulf Stream has been somewhat of a shy bloomer, having too few flowers on the individual stalk. It usually comes into bloom rather early, and tends to be out of bloom by the middle of the

season. In spite of its faults, I wouldn't be without it. Barbara Adams, of similar coloring, is a much better garden subject, being quite floriferous, having taller well branched stems with many flowers on them. The flowers are smaller than those of Gulf Stream, and are of pleasing shape. If I recall correctly, they have some yellow-orange coloring in the beard, while the beard of Gulf Stream is pure blue purple.

In this day and time when there are so many wonderful white irises in existence, it must be extremely difficult to have a white seedling which is distinctive enough to merit introduction. There are four older white irises, each of which remains the best of its type because of some mark of distinction. We might first mention Titian Lady, to my knowledge the only tangerine-bearded white iris. In my own crosses I am attempting to grow a better white iris with tangerine beard. Titian Lady has a rather small flower of not too attractive shape, yet it should point the way to possibilities along these lines. Snow Velvet I cannot praise too highly. It is one of the recessive whites derived from the plicata line. It is a white iris with yellow infusion done in a particularly smooth manner. It has extremely heavy substance and holds up well under adverse conditions. Mary E. Nicholls has always been described as one of the most tailored of irises. By present day standards its flowers are smaller than the norm, but their creamy white petals—with gold infusion smoothly applied at the haft—more than compensate for the flower size. Mary E. Nicholls is still worth growing. The fourth white I would mention is a charming white by the name of Columbine. Surely it must be a diploid. Even in this age of tetraploids, there remain some diploids worthy of any garden, and Columbine is one of these. I had not previously grown this variety, yet I became so intrigued with its profusion of beautiful clear medium sized white blooms that I added it to my collection as late as 1950.

Diploids Need No Coddling

On several occasions I have heard it said that our present day tetraploid irises require considerably more coddling to get them to bloom than do the diploids. It is then usually cited that the average clump of a tetraploid (if left undisturbed for several years) soon gets to the point that it is merely existing, taking up space and failing to bloom; whereas the average diploid clump left to its own devices will faithfully, year after year, send up a myriad of bloom stalks even if the rhizomes are growing all over one another. In general I think this is a fairly valid observation, but of course there are exceptions. One notable exception in my own experience is that of Depute Nomblot, a tetraploid. I had a huge clump of it growing in extremely poor soil, which was practically pure red clay. This clump had been undisturbed for about five years when I left to enter the Service in 1943. When

I returned in 1946 it was, as usual, a mass of bloom stalks sent up from crowded rhizomes which had not been fertilized for years. I do not recommend this treatment for growing irises, nevertheless I think it is worthwhile knowing that a given variety will perform well year after year if just left alone. Depute Nomblot has certainly proved its worth to me in this respect. There are many people who do not like its color, a hazy rose purple bicolor; notwithstanding I still like it and find it a satisfying iris to grow. There are many outstanding irises descended from it—among them Spun Gold, Angelus, Summit, Pathfinder and Maytime. I think it may yet have good possibilities in breeding, and if I can get around to it, I would like to try crossing it with the new tangerine pinks.

Perhaps you will wonder why it is that up to this point I have failed to mention any of those new wonderful beauties—the tangerine bearded pinks—but to do so would have spoiled the intent of my article, for I have tried to discuss only the “Dark Horses”—those meritorious varieties which are little known or little grown these days. To have talked about the tangerine pinks would have been superfluous, for everyone knows about these much ballyhooed varieties.

As a parting word I would like to describe briefly three new irises, which are registered, but as yet unIntroduced. I feel that I should boost these three irises, for I was “attending” at their “birth,” having seen the first bloom on each of them. Two are from the hand of John Pierce, and the third is from E. R. Fox, both of whom live in Memphis. “Eddie” Fox has appropriately named his vigorous yellow self, Foxfire. It seems to have every best feature of each of its parents Bryce Canyon and Ola Kala, and perhaps even a few added qualities that neither parent possesses. John Pierce fittingly named his ice blue iris Icecapade, which is the name of an ice show that annually tours the United States. Icecapade seems to combine the best qualities of its noble parents, Snow Flurry and Chivalry. It is a pale frosty blue self of wonderful height and branching, size, width, and ruffling of flower. His Memphis Belle I just can’t resist mentioning even though it is a tangerine bearded pink. It really “has what it takes,” and for my money gives the pinkest garden effect yet to be seen in irisdom. In hue and in application of the color on the flower, it is quite like Fantasy, one of its parents, but perhaps slightly pinker. Memphis Belle has, however, a tall-growing, well branched stalk, carrying many large semi-flaring blooms. Its extreme floriferousness is its crowning virtue. It makes a gorgeous garden clump. Keep your eye on these three unIntroduced irises from the South, for they are likely to “go places.”

Perhaps a few apologies for my having written this article are in order. First of all, these “varietal comments” at this off season time are based largely on memory instead of on catalog descriptions or notes



Oldest Convention Delegate, nonagenarian Mrs. Lydia Hunter pauses on the steps of the garden-tool-house of Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Tiemann. photo by mc clure

taken at blooming time, and for this reason there may be obvious errors in the above descriptions. Then too I should apologize for the fact that some of these descriptions are based on iris behavior in gardens other than my own. A few of these irises are either so old or so cheap that few catalogs list them any more, thus they may be difficult to obtain. Needless to say, the total number of irises on the market nowadays is so phenomenal that no one person can hope to be familiar with all of them. For this reason, the above list of "Dark Horses" cannot make any pretense of being complete, but it represents only those irises known to the author which in spite of their several merits are too little grown today.

Varietal Comments

CLIFFORD BENSON, Mo.

There certainly wasn't a lull in iris activity this season as far as I was concerned. For me, the season started in California in March with Mr. White's Oncos and ended in St. Louis in June. I had been stationed at George Air Force Base, California, and journeyed home on furlough during the month of May. In the Southern California area, I saw many beauties in various gardens and at the Iris Show held at Plummer's Park on April 26th and 27th.

I first became acquainted with Mr. White via the U. S. Mails, but our actual meeting occurred in the fall of 1951. We had an enjoyable visit with most of our time being concerned with the many beautiful colored kodachrome slides of his Oncos. Mention has already been made by Tom Craig in Bulletin #120 about Mr. White's Oncos and the habits of certain seedlings dying after blooming for the first time. It might be a good idea to again peruse this article—it's mighty interesting.

In March and April I saw Oncos and more Oncos—the latest beauties to be created by this master breeder. His latest seedlings, after 24 years of continuous, conscientious and diligent effort, are quite stunning, and at first glance it is difficult to realize that the blooms are actually real—they're that beautiful.

A visit to this hybridizer's garden leaves one with a dazzling demonstration of patience, enthusiasm and painstaking work, for no one can come away from it without renewed enthusiasm for one of life's most rewarding and enduring joys—to help nature in the creation of beauty.

Many individuals in attendance at the AIS convention expressed surprise at the possibility of growing certain Oncobreds in cold climates. The following Oncos were sent to me three years ago by Mr. White—all are perfectly hardy, have increased exceptionally well, and have bloomed normally each season:

Nelson Of Hilly—White standards with bluish-lavender cast and cream falls peppered with cinnamon and minute purple dots.

Oyez—White with veins of red-purple; falls flaring.

Present—Pink background, veined and dotted with violet. There is a velvety rose signal patch at the base of the beard.

Some Love—Oyster-white covered with veins and dots of purple.

Young April—Bright violet-veined standards and falls a deeper violet veined with blackish purple.

Other White Oncobreds seen in the Southern California area include: Baltis—A huge, rich, deep violet.

Yarkand—Heavily veined dark violet standards and deeper veined and colored falls of deepest purple.

Sardis—Lilac and violet self with dark red signal patch.

Cogette—A veined rose and purple self with darker signal patch.

Bed Time—Brown and violet self, veined with deep purple on both standards and falls.

Tom Craig Fabulous Individual

In April, I journeyed down to Escondido, 35 miles from San Diego, the home of Tom and Frances Craig. Tom, a fabulous individual if ever there was one, devotes practically every waking moment to his iris—acres of them and of all types. To be the guest of Tom for only one day is an unforgettable experience. He is truly a walking encyclopedia of iris lore. Tom is a remarkable and very ambitious person. He has 250 acres, including mountains. Atop the peak of one of his highest mountains he plans to build his dream home. I haven't any idea how many acres are devoted to iris. He has a great many beautiful creations—they only have to be seen to be better known and appreciated.

Many were the visits of Elma Miess' Syllmar Gardens in San Fernando Valley, California and to the gardens of Carl Milliken, Arcadia. Hundreds of the finest iris are grown by these two affable personages. Mr. Milliken's display gardens cover roughly about three and one-half acres along Highway 66 and across the street from Santa Anita race track. His iris plantings are punctuated by beautiful shrubs of various types, notable of which are flowering double peaches from the pure snow white "Iceberg" variety to the various shades of pink and red. Mr. Milliken's 20-acre field for propagating purposes is located at nearby Pamona.

Mr. Carl Taylor of San Bernardino, near Redlands, grows iris in a superior manner. Of interest were his huge blocks of White Ruffles and Gentle Florence, his own originations. He also has quite a few promising seedlings on the way. (Mr. Taylor, by the way, is the father-in-law of Pat O'Brien, the famous screen star.)

It is from these several gardens, then, and from those in St. Louis visited during the convention, that the majority of the following comments were taken:

Ballerina (D. Hall)—A beautiful new pink. In addition to possessing a lustrous finish, the flowers appeared to have more substance than previous pinks created by Mr. Hall. This ruffled, wide petaled iris is destined for a very popular future.

Bel-Air (Milliken)—A very ruffled medium blue on the light side with flowers that are attractively "rounded." The odor of this particular variety is especially pleasant. Hardiness unknown.

- Blue Violet (Craig)—A little known iris that should be very useful for breeding blue beards. A deep blue self with a blue beard and flaring falls.
- Char-Maize (Lyon)—A ruffled creation that is welcome and decidedly different. Chartreuse-maize in color, the flowers, nicely branched, are wide and heavily substantced. Seen for the first time, it is, apparently, a strong grower.
- Cloudcap (DeForest)—A large tangerine-bearded pink that gets attention. Probably our largest pink to date with good form, substance and with an extraordinary smooth texture. It was not too dark, however, when I first saw it blooming.
- Criterion (G. Douglas)—An outstanding "Wabash type" amoena out of Extravaganza x Wabash that received plenty of attention in the W. F. Scott, Jr., Garden in St. Louis. Reputed to be one of the finest amoenas out of Nashville and certainly destined to go places.
- Crystal Clear (Craig)—A large Mohr-type iris—a lighter shade of blue than the popular variety Distance. Hardiness unknown.
- Desert Twilight (Miess)—An outstanding newcomer to our ranks in a shade reminiscent to Ozone one of Sass' earlier iris. The standards are soft violet-lilac; the falls a little deeper. The hafts are fused with a golden brown. The enameled-like blossoms are slightly ruffled and the falls are semi-flaring.
- Gypsy Classic (DeForest)—A huge, wide-hafted deep brown with an overlay of henna. An outstanding 1950 introduction that I checked as a "must have" immediately upon viewing it in the Buxton Garden in St. Louis.
- Gentle Florence (C. Taylor)—This iris (Snow Flurry x Violet Symphony) was truly an unforgettable sight in a huge clump. Named in honor of the late Mrs. Clarence G. White, it is described by its breeder as being an oyster-white, flushed attractively with violet-blue. The stalks are well-branched.
- Golden Gleam (E. Miess)—(Tiffanja x Tobacco Road). A dandelion-yellow self with ruffled and domed standards and flaring, ruffled falls. A very attractive iris and a different one.
- Golden Plover (DeForest)—A smooth golden-tan self (Calderilla x Tobacco Road) that received much notice during the recent AIS convention.
- Headlands (Craig)—If you like them tall, here's the tallest to date. A shoulder high, perfectly branched and flaring Hyacinth blue. Hardiness unknown.
- Helen Collingwood (K. Smith)—(Extravaganza x Louise Blake). An outstanding 40 inch neglecta. Light lavender standards and violet-purple falls. Quite a sight in a clump.



Mr. Clarence G. White (right) and gardener "frame" new oncobred for photographing. White Garden, Redlands, Calif. photo by Benson

Jane Phillips (Dr. Graves)—This large, pale blue iris is deeper in color than the lighter Helen McGregor. A distinct and outstanding iris from (Helen McGregor x (Pale Moonlight x Great Lakes)).

Keene Valley (K. Smith)—(Lake George x Great Lakes). This is a fine, light blue out of same cross that produced Blue Valley. It put on a beautiful display during the AIS Convention and was thought by many to be a better all-around iris than Blue Valley. The flowers are large, hafts wide, falls semi-flaring. It is a fine parent—already producing for Mr. Smith the beautiful ruffled Lady Ilse and Serene Valley.

Laddie (E. Miess)—(Missouri x Great Lakes). A silver-sheened medium blue from same cross that produced the famous Chivalry. Stand-

- ards are domed and ruffled and falls are slightly ruffled and semi-flaring.
- Lake Tenaya (E Miess)—(Mountain Sky x Great Lakes). A splendid blue, a shade between pale and medium. 42 inches in height, it is excellently branched; standards are domed and falls are semi-flaring.
- Lord Marmion (Milliken)—A rich, pansy-purple that is different. The falls are flaring and are deeper in color than the standards. Hardiness unknown.
- Molton (Craig)—A burnt sienna and rose blend with an attractive blue blaze. This iris is a good breeder for reds.
- Montecito (Milliken)—A cool, frosty-white and lemon yellow that proved sensational to visitors in the Milliken garden and at the Southern California Iris Show. The domed standards are lemon yellow while the very crisp and wavy falls are lemon yellow, centered white.
- Mrs. Douglas Pattison (Craig)—An enameled-finish cornflower blue creation that was nothing less than sensational this past season in the Southern California area and an iris that any breeder would have been happy to have originated. From (Mountain Sky x (Acropolis x Destiny) x Great Lakes)), the standards are domed; falls are semi-flaring; substance is perfect and branching is good. This iris was selected by Mrs. Pattison personally to be named in her honor. Need anything else be said?
- Northwestern (F. Cook)—A large, commanding deep purple that everyone raved about in the W. F. Scott, Jr., garden in St. Louis. Huge and husky, it bloomed very well from a rhizome planted in late November.
- Pagan Royal (G. Douglas)—(Gulf Stream x (The Bishop x The Black Douglas)). A deep red-violet self with domed standards and semi-flaring falls. A fine, interesting and different creation by Mr. Douglas that created quite a stir in the W. F. Scott, Jr., garden during the convention.
- Pink Formal (T. Muhlestein)—(Golden Eagle x SQ 72). This is the well-known beautiful deep salmon-pink that is a consistent attention-getter. Fine in every respect.
- Pierre Menard (E. Faught)—Still one of the finest enameled finished medium blues. Excellent form and substance, good branching and a husky grower.
- Pink Matron (C. Taylor)—(Princess of Brentwood x Pink Ruffles). A nice, perfectly branched smooth pink blend that has recently been put into commerce.



Mrs. Otto Stuetzel, Miss Elma Miess and Mr. Rholin Cooley discuss merits of a one year plant of Mrs. Douglas Pattison's new creation White Peacock. photo by Benson

Pink Plume (R. Schreiner)—A commanding orchid-pink self that reminds one of a glorified, lighter Dreamcastle. This iris was a very attractive target in the Buxton garden, St. Louis, for the camera fans.

Raven Wing (Milliken)—An extremely dark one—deep purple self with beautifully domed standards and ruffled falls. Certain to be quite popular when better known. Hardiness unknown.

Rich Raiment (Craig)—An unusual plicata with a creamy yellow ground color threaded and dotted in deep burgundy and brown. From a distance, the garden effect is a rich red-brown.

Rilla Gabbert (C. Carpenter)—An overlooked very fine rose and gold blend with clean hafts. Of heavy substance with domed standards, this iris was outstanding in a number of gardens.

- Rosabella (Kleinsorge)—As seen in the Heimer Garden, Van Nuys, this iris was a deep rose-red self with a touch of copper at the base of the standards, and the hafts. It received many favorable comments.
- Savage (Craig)—A very worthwhile fiery bronze-red blend with a magenta blaze on the falls. A dazzling beauty—really a gem.
- Solid Gold (Kleinsorge)—A fine, new, deep rich yellow that probably is the darkest to date. It is due to be very popular and was certainly an attention-getter in the several gardens it was growing.
- Spring Romance (E. Miess)—(Melitza x Narain). A refined, frosty, 40 inch cream and white iris with an infusion of gold at the hafts. The standards are domed and ruffled and falls wide, crisp and ruffled.
- Trail Blazer (Milliken)—This iris was seen when blossoms were fresh and newly opened. An attractive creation of red and mulberry purple with a blue-tipped beard, this color spreading over a large portion of the falls. At the time of my visit, Mr. Milliken was not sure as to its hardiness in colder climates but stated that he expected to receive several reports of its performance elsewhere. Trail Blazer was a favorite at the Southern California Iris Show.
- Thotmes III (Kleinsorge)—A glistening golden-tan self that looked fine. Might be best described as a glorified Tobacco Road and lighter in color than DeForest's Gypsy Classic. The heavy textured flowers are huge with broad falls.
- Veiled in Mystery (Milliken)—Here's a gem. A satin-white with a dusting of pale chartreuse. Standards and falls are attractively fluted and ruffled. The outstanding feature of this creation is its violet beard. This violet coloring runs nearly the length of the falls. Hardiness unknown.
- Violet Bright (C. Taylor)—(Snow Flurry x Violet Symphony). A nicely branched, brighter Violet Symphony with excellent form and substance. When it was seen on a cloudy day, it made a nice showing.
- White Peacock (Pattison)—A broad, softly waved cool white. Mrs. Pattison's original name for this iris was "White Christmas." This name, however, was unavailable. Mrs. Pattison said it made her think of Christmas in Illinois—pure white snow with blue shadows casting their spell as evening approached. The falls of this beauty are broad, even to the center of the flower. The blossoms are arranged symmetrically along the entire length of the tall, 40" stalks. A very distinct and beautiful creation.

Wynnewood, Oklahoma, Iris Gardens

MRS. PAUL UPDEGRAFF, Okla.

One of the outstanding iris garden pilgrimages in central Oklahoma can be made to Wynnewood. Located 70 miles south of Oklahoma City on Highway 77, this small farming community carries on a garden tradition handed down by pioneers, many of them Indians, who were brought here on the "Trail of Tears."

"I cannot remember a time," recalls Mrs. John Jennings, descendent of a Choctaw Indian family and American Iris Society member, "that we did not have flowers in Wynnewood. Everyone gardens. We either exchange or give away our surplus. Flowers grow everywhere."

"Good soil and water?" repeated her husband, in from the field with his tractor, in answer to our question, "We have both. Our soil has a clay base. This base is mixed with sandy and black loam. Our rainfall averages 35 inches."

Good soil and adequate rainfall. Sounds too good! Things don't just grow! Someone has to study, plan, collect, and keep enthusiasm up through garden visiting.

More than ten years ago, six women, Mrs. R. M. Rouse, Mrs. E. C. Lael, Mrs. P. R. Eskridge, the late Mrs. E. W. Crump, Mrs. W. B. Crump, and Mrs. Jennings opened their gardens to the public. The idea grew. In 1952, during the week of April 28 to May 3, 12 gardens were open. Four of the original six women greeted guests from over the state. Since these four gardens set the standard and are so close together, it is easy to see them.

Three blocks east of main street at the signal light, lies Averytt Avenue. Two blocks east of Averytt Avenue live the John Jennings. Their garden described by its owners as "A hodge-podge, take the catalog and buy until the money runs out," leads the visitor to believe a flow of money pours into it, that is if bloom is evidence of money spent. Closer scrutiny reveals other things just as important—overall planning, wise choice of color, and varied plant material combined with excellent gardening practices.

Three areas make up the garden, the living, the cutting, and the landscaped part. Entering the living area through an arched trellis covered with Clematis Lawsoniana and Jackmanii, at the back of the house, you brush against Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) grown beyond its described eight feet and columbines in matching apricot shades growing underneath the bush.

Edging the path on the other side is a bed of Siberian irises, Caesar, Caesar's Brother, Ottawa, Lady Godiva, Eric the Red, Sunnybrook, and Gatineau.



The north border in Mrs. John Jennings' living garden.

photo by updegraff

The garden proper grows in an all season border around a open grassy center. Back ground plantings on three sides, south, west, and north, include Baker's Arbor-Vitae, more Beauty Bush, Nandinas, Prunus Triloba, Lythrum Roseum Superbum, Spirea Thurnbergii, and an Austrian pine.

Irises blooming in the south border include the hybrid Paltec planted with Tapestry, their colors blending perfectly. Dog Rose, Elsa Sass, Gudrun, Missouri, Brunhilde, Canyon Mist, Spun Gold, Dolly Madison, Pink Imperial, Vice Regal, Violet Crown, Three Oaks, and Golden Majesty flower in that order.

Blue violet phlox sublata and diviricata bloom in front. Hint of later bloom is seen in plantings of madonna and rubrum lilies, peonies, statice latifolia, achillea millefolium, perennial pinks, and hardy asters. Tulips in pink and white started off the bloom.



Mrs. R. M. Rouse, Wynnewood gardener is framed by a background of bluebonnets.
photo by updegraff

Cloud Castle, Old Rose, Mme. Louis Aureau, Tea Rose, Red Douglas, Sable, Flora Campbell, Red Amber, Golden Hind, Azure Skies, and Frank Adams continue the bloom in the west border. A garden bench in the center opposite the trellis from which we entered, is flanked by flowering magnolias mentioned earlier. The bench is shaded by a cherry tree grown for its fruit. Intermediate irises, Her Majesty, Snowbound, and Archeveque bloomed there in their season.

The north border planted along a fence between the living and cutting gardens, has dahlias for fall background. Right now, superbly grown

specimens of Elmhör, Icy Blue, Melitza, Chivalry, Pink Cameo, Gloriele, Ranger, Lady Mohr, Melanie, Moonlight Madonna, Great Lakes, Morocco Rose, Carolyn Burr, Daybreak, Snoqualmie, Deep Velvet, Winter Carnival, Pink Ruffles, Cameroun, Easter Bonnet, Master Charles, Anne Newhard, Mulberry Rose, and Aubanel, need no other foil to show off their beauty.

Gladiolus and chrysanthemums are growing here for late summer and fall bloom. Pansies grown from seeds in Mrs. Jennings's cold frame, furnish a riot of color in front. Irregularly placed stones make a walk around the entire border.

A look into the cutting garden shows rows of flowers for uses in arrangements and to be set in display beds a little later.

The landscaped area, called this for lack of a better name, is in reality another living garden, a little more formal than the one we are leaving and with an even greater variety of plant material. A double border, the spring bloom of daffodils and Roman hyacinths visible from the street, the summer and fall blooming flowers to be seen from the garden side, shares interest with a bird bath surrounded by berried shrubs. *Salvia nemerosa* which blooms continuously if clipped, heuchera, Dutch iris, peonies, *hemerocallis*, *lycoris radiata* and *squamigera*, chrysanthemums and hardy asters, show the diversified planting Mrs. Jennings uses to make an all season garden.

Two blocks south, the R. M. Rouse garden occupies 200 feet on a corner lot. Recently their son wanted to build a home on one end of the property. "Oh, Mrs. Rouse," her friends exclaimed. "You will ruin your beautiful garden."

Mrs. Rouse smiled in her quiet way but allowed their son to build on the selected spot. By the time the house was finished she had replanned the garden. The two homes use the same terrace garden, as it is designated for a summer living room. Between the two houses, it is fully as attractive as the old garden.

Most of Mrs. Rouse's newer irises grow here. Display, Melanie, Snow Flurry, Cascade Splendor, Icy Blue, Azalea, Lady Mohr, Lake Shannon, Copperclad, Pink Sensation, Twilight Sky, Dreamcastle, Bandmaster, Amandine, Master Charles, Pink Cameo, Rosey Wings, Lullaby, Elmhör, Melanie, Frank Adams, and Radiant grow here in beds bordered with seasonal bedding plants. Inconspicuous metal labels add to the pleasure of visiting the garden.

Toward the brick terrace underneath pecan and walnut trees, Flora Zenor, Chicory Blue, Golden Flame, Amigo, Pink Ruffles, Desert Skies, Blue Rhythm, Gloriele, Golden Treasure, Cape Bon, Azure Skies, Ola Kala, Billowly Sea, Golden Russet, Solid Mahogany, Ethiop Queen, Gypsy, Spindrift, Louvois, Misty Rose, Aubanel, Tishomingo, and Red Douglas grow. *Juniper pfitzeriana* and native dogwood, the red twigged



Mrs. E. C. Lael standing behind a clump of iris Three Oaks.

photo by updegraff

species, give privacy from the street and furnish background for the flowers.

Yard furniture painted in wild rose color sits near a large bed of Elsa Sass, Mrs. Rouses' favorite iris. Elsa Poulsen roses and the hemerocallis Patricia carry out the color scheme of pale yellow and rose.

Specimen plantings of Colorado Blue Spruce and Atlad cedars dominate the front and south side of the yellow brick house. *Amaryllis Johnsonii*, the increase of 25 years, blooms in wide borders along this area.

A sunken garden takes up the entire rear garden to the west. One part is formal, four beds radiating out from a bird bath in the center. A garden seat on the south axis is covered with climbing roses. *Vernica repens* carpets the area adjacent to the bird bath. Pansies, irises, hemerocallis, gladiolus, chrysanthemums and Oriental poppies carry the planting toward an archway covered with climbing roses and honeysuckle. This trellis divides the formal garden from the informal one. A pool, a garden bench, stone flower pots, and numerous rock garden and water plants lend an informal air to the place.

Just across the street in the next block is the E. C. Lael garden. The garden in wide borders on two sides, back and front of the brown frame two-story house, flaunts every imaginable color. Lilacs, peonies, hemerocallis, umbrellatum lilies, columbines, hardy pinks, phlox subulata, divaricata and Drummondii along with pansies grown from her own seeds make an unforgettable picture.

Large clumps of Three Oaks, Mabel Taft, Vice Regal, Mt. Washington, and Violet Symphony against foundation plantings of junipers and Arbor-Vitae make an effective picture. Overflow from the front borders spread into the vegetable garden to the south. Mrs. Lael was gathering lettuce, radishes, and onions there for an early lunch.

Mrs. P. R. Eskridge lives two blocks east and one block north on Taylor Avenue. "I have just washed my hair and have on a house dress," she laughed as we asked her to pose.

That done, she showed us around the large, well-designed old yard. Two pools, a garden house and well grown specimen plantings of flowering magnolias and hollies, *Ilex decidua* and *Burfordii* stabilize the design. Peonies, many of them her own seedlings, dahlias, roses, and irises grow in well established clumps. Mrs. Eskridge likes the new pinks. She has Heritage, Hit Parade, Pink Sensation, Pink Cameo. Chivalry, Helen McGregor, Suez, White Goddess, Brown Thrasher, and Casa Morena prove she likes other colors too.

Whatever you are looking for in a garden, whether it is design, well grown plant material, or just a pleasant visit with well informed gardeners, you can get it in Wynnewood. Plan to go there next year in iris time.

REES *Introductions for 1952*

GOLDEN SHADOWS [(Natividad x Happy Days)] x [(King Midas x Happy Days) x Sister seedling] A large warm white, with an outpouring of gold through the center which reaches up into the standards and underlies the falls. A rich flower, on strong, moderately branched, 42-inch stalks. Needs establishment to attain full effectiveness of its 6¾-inch blooms. Mid-season.

SADDLE BROWN (Aztec Copper x Sultan's Robe) This big smooth flower is the color of polished saddle leather, and as firm of substance. A dark flower, it nevertheless is so brilliant that it "comes to meet you" across the seedling lot. Well-branched, 40-inch stems. Mid-season to late. Stock limited. One to a customer.

YELLOW ORGANDY (April Tan x Ming Yellow) Crisp as starched organdy, this pale yellow, green-tinged blossom is so heavily ruffled that it appears almost shirred below the haft. The 42-inch stalk, branched four ways, carries twelve 6-inch blooms. Late.

We sincerely believe each of these introductions to be worth \$20.00, and considered pricing them at that figure. However, we would like to make these fine new varieties as widely available as possible, especially to irisarians who do not know any Rees originations except Snow Flurry. Consequently, we are offering the three at

\$10.00 EACH, NET.

Earlier Rees Originations

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Sarah Lester (1951) | \$7.50 | Ruffled Bouquet (1947) . . . | \$6.00 |
| White Smoke (1950) | \$5.00 | Rosy Ruffles (1946) | \$1.00 |
| Flurymohr (1950) | None | Easter Sunrise (1944) | \$1.00 |
| | for sale this year | Snow Flurry (1939) | \$1.00 |

Terms: Cash with order, please. Postage paid on orders of \$3.00 or over. Please add 35 cents to smaller orders.

We do not issue a catalog or price list.

CLARA B. AND RUTH REES

1059 Bird Avenue

San Jose 25, Calif.

REPORT ON BEARDED IRIS VARIETIES

Received from Canadian Iris Society, 1947

BY DIVISION OF HORTICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON, MAY, 1952

Following Is the Total List of Varieties Planted—August, 1947:

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Alice Harding | Great Lakes | Picador |
| Angelus | Helios | Pink Opal |
| Anitra | Imperial Blush | Plurabelle |
| At Dawning | Indian Hills | President Pilkington |
| Birchbark | Indigo Bunting | Prince of Orange |
| Black Wings | Joycette | Rameses |
| Blended Beauty | Junaluska | Rebellion |
| Blue Monarch | Kalinga | Red Robe |
| Buckskin | Khorasan | Roseland |
| Buechley Giant | Lighthouse | Rosy Wings |
| Caballero | Lilamani | Royal Coach |
| California Gold | Louvois | Sandalwood |
| Capri | Lucrezia Bori | Shah Jehan |
| Cheerio | Mabel Taft | Shining Waters |
| City of Lincoln | Magenta | Sierra Blue |
| Claribel | Maid of Astolat | Sir Michael |
| Crystal Beauty | Marco Polo | Smolder |
| Depute Nomblot | Marisha | Snow King |
| Directeur Pinelle | Marquita | Spokan |
| Dogrose | Matterhorn | Spring Prom |
| Dore | Matula | Solitude |
| Dymia | Meldoric | Tenaya |
| Edgewood | Mellita | The Bishop |
| El Capitan | Midwest Gem | Theodolinda |
| Elkhart | Missouri | Trail's End |
| El Tovar | Madam Louis Aureau | Treasure Island |
| Fair Elaine | Madam Maurice Lassailly | Venus de Milo |
| Fairy | Mohrson | Vedette |
| Frank Adams | Mrs. J. L. Gibson | Violet Crown |
| Gibraltar | Narain | Wabash |
| Golden Flare | Noonday Sky | Wambliska |
| Golden Hind | No-We-Ta | Wasatch |
| Golden Majesty | Ozone | Winneshiek |
| Golden Treasure | Persia | |

List of those C.I.S. varieties in reasonably good health, summer, 1951:

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Angelus | Marco Polo |
| Black Wings | Rameses |
| Elkhart | Rebellion |
| Golden Flare | |

List of C.I.S. varieties with 10% to 50% of crown alive, summer, 1951:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| California Gold | Ozone |
| Capri | President Pilkington |
| Depute Nomblot | Spokane |
| El Tovar | Treasure Island |
| Indigo Bunting | Winnishiek |
| Marisha | |

List of C.I.S. varieties with a small part of the crown barely alive, remainder dead. Summer, 1951:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Caballero | Golden Treasure | Madame Louis Aureau |
| Cheerio | Helios | Madam Maurice Lassailly |
| City of Lincoln | Imperial Blush | Sandalwood |
| Directeur Pinelle | Indian Hills | Smolder |
| Fairy | Louvois | Tenaya |
| Frank Adams | Mabel Taft | The Bishop |

The remaining 63 varieties were completely dead by May, 1951.

The 100 varieties were planted in August, 1947, and by the spring of 1949 the plants had developed well and showed practically no losses. Even after the very light snow-cover and extremely cold (-50° F.) winter of 1949-50, most varieties blossomed well and appeared to go into the following winter in good condition. The winter of 1950-51 was characterized by an amount of snow that was augmented by fresh falls of heavy wet snow. The result was that the frost came out of the ground readily and the melting snows held the thawed soil in an unusually wet condition for a prolonged period of several weeks. It is believed that the decay that was universally present in all killed crowns, and almost always present in a part of such crowns as showed some life, was a symptom of *Botrytis* or *Pythium* Rot, and was encouraged by the moist and cool environment of the 1952 spring season.

There is little question, in the light of this trial and also experience with peonies and other fleshly-rooted perennials, that the rich heavy soils in this area do harbour large populations of rot organisms (probably especially *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Botrytis* spp.). A similar situation probably exists elsewhere on the prairies where soils are rather heavy. Under these conditions, it appears that we must depend upon a short list of old varieties that have demonstrated over a long period their ability to withstand existing climatic characteristics. Included in such a list are species *I. pumila*, *I. siberica*, and such varieties as Alcazar, Angelus, Bruno, Depute Nomblot, Directeur Pinelle, E. B. Williamson, Frank Adams, Lent A. Williamson, Vesper Gold, White Knight, and possibly Black Wings, Elkhart and Golden Flare. The latter three are the only ones of the C.I.S. list that have remained perfectly healthy here.

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

Meeting of Directors

HOTEL CHASE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, MAY 18, 1952.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Guy Rogers, presiding.

The following represents the roll call: Dr. Franklin Cook, W. J. Moffat, Carl Schirmer, Don Waters, Harold Knowlton, Jesse Wills, Matthew Riddle, L. F. Randolph, Geddes Douglas, Guy Rogers. In addition present: Mrs. Fern Irving, Chairman Exhibition Committee; Walter Welch, Chairman Dwarf Iris Committee.

The Board unanimously approved minutes of last meeting as published in Bulletin 125.

Dr. Randolph presented the report from the Scientific Committee and the chair directed that this report be incorporated into the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. Welch reported on the dwarf iris activities.

The Board moved to appoint a committee to define and clarify awards particularly as to dwarfs and to report findings at November Director's meeting. Committee as follows: Chairman, Mr. Harold Knowlton; Dr. L. F. Randolph, Mr. Geddes Douglas and breeder consultants.

Mr. Douglas reported on the formation of an active spuria group headed by Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter of Houston, Texas.

In the past there had been a suggestion that the AIS go on record of favoring a change in the name "spuria iris" to "Butterfly iris." By unanimous vote the Board indicated its disapproval of this change. Further that a special award for spuria irises be established and shall be called the Eric Nies Award.

The Board instructed the Editor to publish advertising from Iris Test Gardens provided space was requested by this firm.

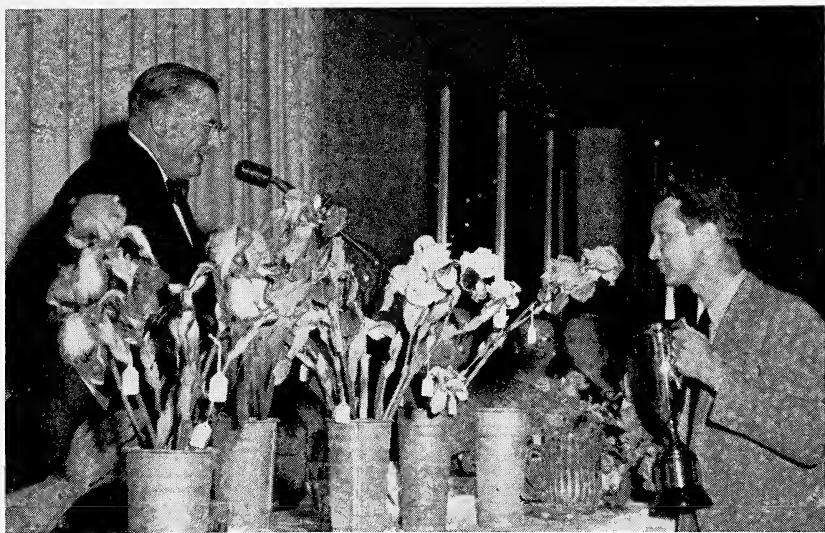
(Offer was subsequently declined by Iris Test Gardens.)

Motion was made and approved to have President Rogers appoint a committee to establish an advertising policy for the Bulletin which would more clearly define policy of the American Iris Society with advertising by dealer members. Committee: Dr. Riddle, Mr. Waters and Mr. Wills.

The Secretary's report was presented and the chair directed that it be spread upon the minutes.

Dr. Riddle representing the Portland iris group presented to the Society a check for \$381.81. Judge Rogers expressed the Society's appreciation and gratitude for the gift.

The Board considered Mr. Chas. U. Bear's suggestions concerning



President Guy Rogers (left) presents coveted President's Cup to Clifford Benson hybridizer of iris Bellerive, 1952 winner. photo by mc clure

"Color Grouping." The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Bear thanking him for his interest.

Mr. Scott presented a brief report from the meeting of the Board of Counselors.

The Board suggested that the Registration Committee allow Mrs. Robinson (Registrar) to void iris names accorded by the former Registrar that have not been further confirmed by her acting in behalf of Registration Committee.

It was moved by the Board to give authority to the Registration Committee to register names accepted by common usage and in commerce and not previously registered as follows: (list to be supplied by Dr. Randolph)

Chairman of the Awards Committee, Mr. Knowlton, presented Dr. L. F. Randolph with the Distinguished Service Medal of the Society voted to him at the last meeting.

It was agreed that pending further study the present plan of the Exhibition Committee be continued with modification that all accredited judges be empowered to judge shows. The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Forest McCord, acting in behalf of the Eastern Indiana group for bringing this matter to the attention of the Board.

Meeting was adjourned.

Society for Spuria Iris Organized

MRS. ELLEN WILKERSON, Texas

On May 27th, at the home of Mrs. John E. Green, Jr., in Houston, Texas, the Society for Spuria Iris, a subsection of the American Iris Society, held its first meeting under the guidance of Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter.

The following slate was elected: Mrs. Slaughter, president; Mrs. John Green, vice-president; Mrs. John Cashman, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. A. S. Parks, membership; Mrs. Edward Wilkerson, Bulletin correspondent; Mrs. L. A. Stevenson and Mr. Franklin Jones, co-chairmen slides; Mrs. John Green and Mrs. Charles Daly, co-chairmen test garden; Mrs. Birdsall Briscoe, publicity. The Board of Directors is as follows: Mrs. L. A. Stevenson, Mr. Franklin Jones, Mrs. Allen Myers, Mrs. Albert Fay, Mrs. Lloyd Smith and Mrs. James Britton.

The purpose of the group is to further interest in growing Spurias, and to encourage a hybridizing program with the goal of better form, wider color range, longer bloom season, etc. To this end test gardens will be established for guest iris, in order that as many people as possible may see the new introductions and become familiar with their culture.

In addition we will maintain our own iris in beds open to the public, and will institute a program of hybridizing under the direction of Mr. Edward Courtade.

Spurias grow well here on the Gulf Coast. They are practically untroubled by disease, and if their few cultural requirements are met, they seem to thrive in the heat and humidity which makes the bearded iris impossible for us. However, in view of the fact that they take longer to establish good blooming clumps than do the bearded and Louisiana iris, it has been suggested that the usual three year period for guest iris be extended to five in the case of the Spurias.

The work of Mr. T. A. Washington and Mr. Eric Nies, who pioneered in the hybridizing of Spurias, has greatly stimulated interest in this most worthy member of the Apogon group. Working in a field hitherto almost untouched, they have demonstrated how much can be done in a relatively short time by careful selective breeding. Undoubtedly much remains to be done, and we look forward to some fine things from today's hybridizers.

Meanwhile, our first aim is to establish our test garden where the iris may be seen. The expense of this has been undertaken jointly by the River Oaks Garden Club and the Garden Club of Houston, and work is proceeding at present. We will be ready for guests in August.

After that we shall turn out attention to some sort of bulletin, of necessity modest at first. Mr. Douglas, your Bulletin Editor, has



Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter, organizer and first president of the Society for Spuria Iris.
photo courtesy houston press

promised us a column in the AIS Bulletin. We want to hear from those members of the American Iris Society who are Spuria minded, and we hope that from time to time we will have news of interest so that you may hear from us.

Membership in the Society for Spuria Iris is \$1.00 annually, and dues may be sent either to the AIS, Franklin Road, Brentwood, Tenn., or to 302 West Cowan Drive, Houston, Texas.

The Nutmeggers New Project

RUTH A. STEPHENSON, Conn.

Last year we reported high hopes for improving the iris collection at the Botanical Garden of Yale University. The operation was started, but now, the rug has been pulled out from under us.

The Botanical Department has decided to go completely scientific in the modern manner sparing not a nickel for a single soul. In fact, the garden was scrapped before anything could be rescued, including a rather historical collection of iris dating back to 1840.

Nothing daunted, we are moving along to the University of Connecticut at Storrs, where a new garden is being planned.

We hope the members of the AIS will help in the many ways such as organization can, particularly in the matter of assembling a worthwhile collection of modern iris varieties.

If those in charge are willing to plant a garden which will be a credit and joy to Connecticut people and passers-by, we hope that members will co-operate by sending surplus stock.

Our plan is to use iris which are in the Hall of Fame and continue with the best of the 100 favorites.

The method of procedure will be for those of you who wish to help, to send the list of iris you can spare, noting the number of rhizomes (1 thru 5) of each variety, to Dr. Alfred G. Bryant, 47 Stanley St., New Haven 11, Conn.

He will process the returns and notify you of what can be used and where it should be sent.

1952 INTRODUCTION

TWO SNOWS (Snow Flurry x Snow Carnival)

Ruffled, flaring white-white, superior substance. Strong stalk, won't go down in rain and wind. Strong grower and heavy bloomer, varies up to 7 bud placements. 40 inches.

Silver Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York, 1952.

\$15.00

Terms: Cash with order.

THE SCOTTS

64 SOUTH STREET, BOGOTA, N. J.

I PREFER THIS METHOD

LILA MCCOMBS, Calif.

I have tried different methods of planting iris seed, but like best the practice of planting in gallon cans. I quit planting in open ground seed beds as it ties up the land too long. I have had seedlings germinate this spring from seeds planted five years ago and feel that in a small garden this method is impractical. Because I am so satisfied with my present system, I thought perhaps others might be interested in trying it. All crosses are marked, using a weather-proof pencil, with painted, copper-wired tree labels. When the dainage holes (three at the base of the can are sufficient) are cut into the gallons, I use an ice pick and hammer to punch a hole at the rim. These same labels are then attached to the cans, and later, to the number 9 wire stakes used in the nursery rows. As soon as the pods begin to open at the top the seeds are husked out and planted. This is an early morning job, the pods being gathered and planted each day as they open.

The cans are filled to within two inches of the top with the best soil mixture available, usually compost and garden loam. An inch of damp peat moss is added, the seeds from each pod distributed on this and covered with another inch of wet peat. I find the gallon cans hold the moisture better than seed flats or open ground beds. The damp peat keeps moisture always available around the seeds and holds down the temperature. Germination may begin with a month, but usually the seeds lie dormant until midwinter, when they appear above ground from January on. I get a high percentage of germination and, although the young seedlings seem very crowded, I have had no losses from damping off, and there is enough depth for good root development. They are transplanted in May and the few seeds that have not sprouted are planted at the end of each row. What second season germination there is can be pricked out and put into empty spaces where sister seedlings have bloomed and been discarded. Plants set in the open ground from cans in May give a good percentage of bloom the following spring.

* * * * *

NOTE FROM REGION 17

Fourteen members of the Gainesville, Texas Iris Club attended the Regional meeting in Wichita Falls, Texas on April 27. The delegation visited the gardens of President and Mrs. Guy Rogers which are outstanding for beauty and for the many varieties of iris displayed. Lunch was enjoyed at the Wichita Country Club, followed by an afternoon visit in the Rogers' gardens.

The Gainesville Club has been very active this year, holding a Guest Night on May 5 at the home of Mrs. Claud McCarthy, and conducting a flower show on April 23. Six new members have been added this year to the roster of the Gainesville Iris Club with prospects for more members for the AIS during the coming year.—MRS. WARD NOTT, Jr., Sec'y.

NEW R.V.P. FOR REGION 8

After a lapse of several years, the Region Eight vice-presidency has returned to the Twin City area. Mrs. Wm. C. (Elsie) Peterson of 3731 Oliver Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn., has recently been appointed to this important position.

Mrs. Peterson who has been a member of the AIS for ten years and who has been growing iris for twenty years or more, has watched the constantly changing parade of iris favorites with ardent enthusiasm. Some of her favorites of years gone by were Lent A. Williamson and Princess Beatrice, which are still growing in her garden, and Her Majesty, Lohengrin, Caprice, White King, White Queen, Florentina Blue, Mildred Presby and many others long since forgotten.

Mrs. Peterson's garden now contains over 300 varieties, most of which are comparatively new. In recent years she has taken an especially keen interest in dwarf iris.

As for hybridizing, her results over a ten year period have always left, "something to be desired," but as she says, "A person can always hope, can't they?"

In addition to the AIS, Mrs. Peterson is also a member of the Dwarf Iris Society and The Twin City Iris Society.

Iris - The 100 Best

and Hundreds of Others

From our Picturesque Gardens, Largest and Finest in the Southwest

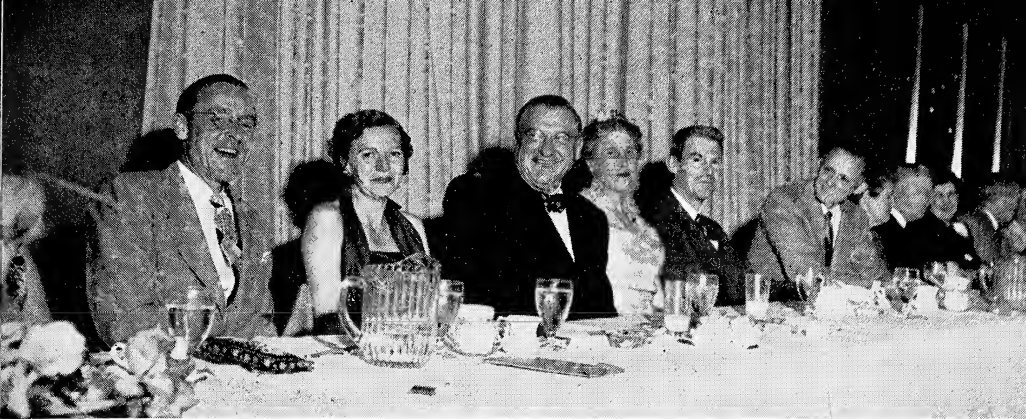
TRY OUR FINE HEALTHY RHIZOMES.

Write for free catalog of iris, plant supports and markers.

Terry's Experimental Farm

GENERAL OFFICE

631 NORTH MAIN, TULSA, OKLA.



Seated at speakers table at banquet of Annual Meeting of Society 1952 were (left to right) Mrs. Franklin Cook, Secretary G. Douglas, Mrs. W. F. Scott, President Guy Rogers, Mrs. Rogers, Speaker of the evening Dr. Gustav A. L. Mehlquist, Toastmaster Sam Caldwell, Mrs. Harold Knowlton, Vice-President Knowlton, Mrs. Carl Schirmer, Treasurer Schirmer and Mrs. Walter Buxton.

photo by mc clure

TRIAL OF IRIS SPURIA AND ITS HYBRIDS

The Royal Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the Iris Society, is proposing to hold a trial of Iris spuria and its hybrids in these Gardens in the years 1954-55.

It is desired to make the trial as representative as possible of varieties raised in America, Australia and New Zealand, and I am writing to you to ask for your assistance in making this trial as widely known as possible.

I should be obliged if you could insert the enclosed details of the trial in your Iris Year Book or Bulletin.

H. R. FLETCHER, *Director*
The Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens
Wisley, Ripley,
Woking, Surrey,
England

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Trial for Iris Spuria and Its Hybrids

The Royal Horticultural Society of England is holding a trial of Iris spuria and its hybrids in its Gardens at Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey. Entries are invited from overseas raisers and growers.

Conditions of Entry

1. All entries must be made on entry forms obtainable from The Director, Royal Horticultural Societys' Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey, England.
2. Entry forms and three plants of each variety should be sent to arrive at Wisley not later than September 30th, 1953.
3. For each entry accepted, a fee of 10s. will be charged.

Tricks of the Trade

GEDDES DOUGLAS, Tenn.

The necessity arises at times, of moving an iris clump on which a seed pod has been set, before the pod is fully ripe. There are two methods which may be followed with impunity. Iris pods are very co-operative. They really do not mind what you do with them, that is, within reason. If the pod is approaching maturity, the stalk may be cut, placed in a milk bottle containing an inch or two of water and it will ripen with no deleterious effect upon the germination of the seeds. If however, the pod is small, either of the following plays is advisable.

The first method is simply to move the clump—dirt and all. In doing this, cut vertically on all four sides of the clump when the ground is moist; lift with a spade and replant. Trim the foliage to prevent loss of moisture, stake the pod-bearing stalk and water well. Neither the plant nor the seed will suffer.

The second method is of advantage when it is desirable to break up the clump for propagation. In this instance, dig each rhizome separately. Use a garden fork and work away from the pod-stalk. In other words, disturb the old rhizome as little as possible. Before digging, it is a good idea to sever each rhizome from the mother root, using a sharp knife. Leave the rhizome carrying the pod in its original position and stake it to keep it from falling over. Pile the dirt up around it, firm with the foot and water it. This watering is merely to pack the soil for there will be enough food in the old rhizome to ripen the seed pod to maturity. This method allows the increase to be reset for propagation a short time after the blooming season is over.

MEMPHIS BELLE

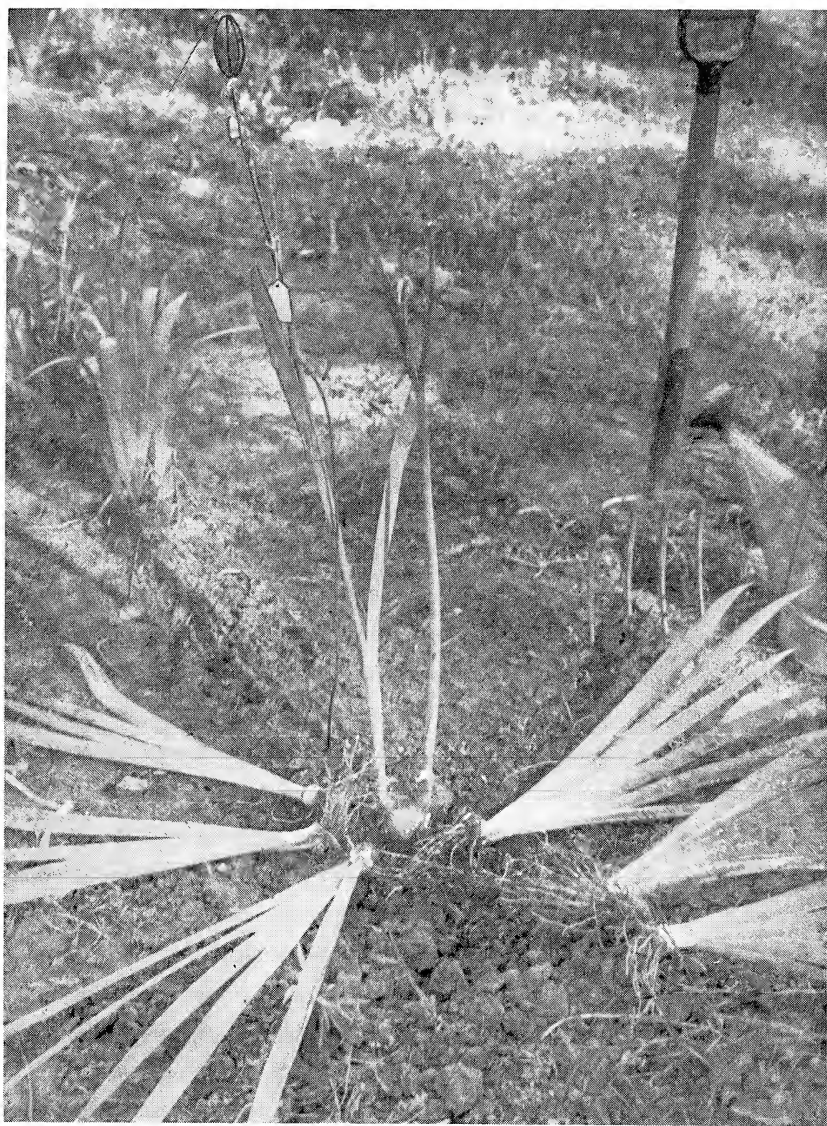
Large well formed rosy pink that catches your eye upon entering the garden. A good grower with wide semi-flaring falls, closed standards, and a sturdy well-branched stalk. A very smooth self with a tangerine beard. Mid-season. Seedling no. 49-08 36" H. C. 1951.

Refer to Bulletin 123 pages 39 and 86 and Bulletin 125 page 57.
\$20.00

JOHN E. PIERCE

2583 JACKSON AVE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE



This seedling which was to be propagated had two bloom stalks. Seed was set on one. Six fans were dug away, bloomstalks and mother rhizome left intact. Seed ripened normally.

photo by douglas

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Officers & Members of the American Iris Society:

The following statement is submitted for the period from Jan. 1, 1952 to May 1, 1952.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Receipts for month of January..... | \$6,562.75 |
| February | 2468.05 |
| March | 4979.95 |
| April | 1249.33 |
| Making total receipts for the first four months of..... | \$15,260.08 |
| Balance on hand in bank Jan. 1 | 1,763.15 |
| Petty Cash Fund in Nashville Office | 1,000.00 |
| Making a cash total of | \$18,023.23 |
| Disbursements for month of January..... | \$ 4,133.70 |
| March | 3,692.75 |
| April | 1,133.70 |
| Making a total disbursements for first four months of..... | \$ 8,960.15 |
| Leaving a balance on hand in bank of..... | \$ 8,063.08 |
| Petty Cash fund | 1,000.00 |
| Making a total cash balance on hand as of May 1st of..... | \$ 9,063.08 |

CARL O. SCHIRMER, *Treasurer*

GUEST IRISES

ATTENTION HYBRIDIZERS AND INTRODUCERS

Guest irises for the 1955 Annual Meeting of the American Iris Society to be held in the Hamilton—Toronto area, Canada, will be received at any time up to August 15 of this year, or from June 1 to August 1, 1953.

All such irises will be received and acknowledged by Mr. Leslie Laking, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Specific shipping instructions inclosing necessary Label and Number as required by the Customs Office have been sent to each hybridizer and introducer.

Each guest iris will be labelled as such under the name or number which has been given by the donor.

All such irises will be cared for in the gardens of Accredited Judges where they will be visited as part of the Convention program. They will remain the property of the donor.

Reports regarding their condition and instructions from the donor as to their disposal after the close of the Convention should be directed to Mr. Leslie Laking, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

The Canadian Group seeks the wholehearted support of the hybridizers and introducers so that we may make the 1955 meeting helpful, interesting and enjoyable.

New Idea in Trophies

BYRON C. JENKINS, Nebr.

Here is a photograph of an Iris that is the end of my winter's work.

Believing that a traveling trophy would add more interest and competition in our annual show of the Greater Omaha Iris Society, I put my spare time to work.

I think you will find this trophy unique in that it is not a bowl, cup, or familiar trophy form, but is an iris. It is hand-formed copper mounted on a black lacquered base. The title plate is actually a small book in which the names and dates of the winners will be written. The Title Book is held in place by two spring clips. With this method of inscribing the winner's name there will be no annual cost for engraving and the trophy itself will be unmarked.

The rules under which this trophy will be awarded have been made a part of our Society By-Laws. The trophy is known as The Copper Iris, and will be awarded to the iris stalk judged best at the Annual Iris Show sponsored by the Greater Omaha Iris Society. In the event that the trophy is won three times by any one it will become his or her property.





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE BULLETIN welcomes questions from its readers. The answers are from a panel of experts selected from The Staff, Committee Chairmen, the Board of Directors, Officers of the Society and other sources. Address your questions to The Editor, American Iris Society, Franklin Rd., Brentwood, Tenn.

- Q. Please straighten me out on that much discussed subject of just what are the prospects of bloom the following year if a plant blooms out of both of its fans? We know that there is a prospective bloomstalk at the end of a rhizome. If this dies or fails to bloom and the two large fans send up bloomstalks, will these two increases in turn make increase for the following year, or has that fan exhausted the whole plant?—MRS. L. R. LEDBETTER.
- A. Each unbloomed fan becomes an entity. Nature provides that it attain a certain stage in growth before blooming. After blooming its own increase becomes the center of growth activity.
- Q. Humidity is our bugaboo. So, I wondered if there is humidity below the ground? Also would there be excessive humidity after a rain even below ground level?—MRS. L. R. LEDBETTER, 3720 Parkview, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- A. Water in the air is known as "humidity." Below ground level it is simply known as "moisture." Few soils contain enough humus to hold more "moisture" than the plant can handle.
- Q. Some time ago I bought some iris and they bloomed well for several years. Now they are not blooming. What should I do for them?
—MRS. LENA SILKWOOD, 302 Jabez Street, Richmond, Missouri.
- A. Move your iris to new soil. Do this as soon as they quit blooming. If this is impossible take them up and work in a liberal portion of rotted chicken manure. Spread the manure on the ground, turn it under to a depth of several inches and replant. It is better to wait about a week or two before replanting and if the soil is dry water it well so that it will settle better before replanting.
- Q. I am only a gardener that loves iris and always have, so I have not the knowledge of the specialists. I must come to you for some explanations. It seems that I am unduly stupid, or these things are just taken for granted and not discussed for enlightenment. I receive blank stares or "catalogue" information whenever I ask these questions at garden clubs, shows or of speakers.

First, who are Maerz and Paul that they are referred to for color description?

Second, define the following words: oncocyclus, pogocyclus, diploid, spuria, Regelia, chrysofor, reticulata and graminea. I do not want to know what they look like or when they bloom, but rather how they got their titles.

A. Answers, in order as above.

MAERZ and PAUL were the compilers of a color chart called Dictionary of Color, 1930. They were recognized authorities on the subject.

ONCOCYCLUS. Dykes Handbook of Garden Irises, page 150 quote "Its author says that it was derived from two Greek words but refrains from saying what meaning he attached either to them or to the compound which he made of them. There is, however, obviously a reference to something circular (possibly) the broad circular white collar of the seeds."

POGOCYCLUS. Recently coined to indicate hybrids of pogons (bearded) and members of the "cyclus" group.

DIPLOID. Should be divided as di-ploid. The chromosome number of cells is called ploidy. Thus a diploid is an individual with twice the basic number (in tall bearded irises, 12) and a tetraploid, four times the basic number.

SPURIA. "It is not known why this iris was called the 'bastard'!" Handbook of Garden Irises, Dykes. Page 111.

REGELIA: "The Regelia Section is a small group of five specialized species of Bearded Irises (and) is confined to Russian Turkestan and to the country to the southeast of that region. It was named in honor of Dr. Regel, the botanist, of St. Petersburg who introduced into cultivation so many good plants from central Asia." Handbook of Garden Irises, Dykes. Page 164.

CHRYSOFOR. Sib-B9. Per. 1923. Hybrid of chrysographes x forrestii.

RETICULATA. "The distinguishing character of the species included in this section is the network of fibers which forms the outer coat of the bulb, and it is from this network (Latin reticulum, a little net) that the name was derived. Mr. Dykes again, page 27.

GRAMINEA. "So called on account of its grassy foliage." Dykes, Page 106.

Q. *I am trying to get all of the medal winners together. Most of them are carried by the Salina Flower Farm of Salina, Kansas. However, they do not list Margot Holmes, the first English Dykes Medal winner. Could you suggest where I might be able to get this iris.*

—MRS. J. H. STIPP, Route 1, Box 79, Ukiah, California.

A. The Bulletin suggests that persons interested in the iris Margot Holmes should contact Mrs. Olive Murrell, proprietor of Orpington Nurseries, Ltd., Orpington, Kent, England. The iris Margot Holmes is the only variety which has received a Dykes Medal that is not a tall bearded variety. It is a hybrid of *I. chrysographes* x *I. Douglasiana* from Mr. Amos Perry of England.

Q. *A group of very interested iris hybridizers meet every other Thursday. They have requested that I write and ask your advice for improving their records of their work.*

My own experience covers five to seven years. In the beginning, the only records were cards tied to the iris stalks, and collected with the seed and later copied onto the seed packets. Now, cards are attached to the stalk, recorded in a note book. At harvest time lists are made of the crosses, the number of pods, seeds in each pod, and total of seed of each cross.

Other pages record background of seedlings.

Actually, what is the best, most complete way to keep records from crosses to blossoming? What other facts should be kept in the records, other than those listed above?

Anything you might tell us would be greatly appreciated. We have all become members of the American Iris Society.—ALICE V. MAYNARD, 824 Lockwood, Royal Oak, Mich.

A. It seems to me your records are very complete and cover all but a few points. One such is germination. It is a good idea to count the seeds and seedlings. This will give you an idea as to % of germination.

Also, I like to mark the cross on the stake that marks a cross. Thus when the seedlings bloom I can tell what the cross was without looking up any records.—G.D.



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TALL BEARDED & SIBERIAN IRIS
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Our Members Write . . .

"THE KING IS DEAD"
LONG LIVE THE "QUEEN"

Dear Mr. Ellery Queen:

I have just finished reading your new novel, "The Origin of Evil" and enjoyed it very much. The name of your heroine, "Laurel Hill" interested me.

Laurel Hill is the name of an iris hybridized, registered with the American Iris Society, and introduced by myself in 1949. I named it after a range of high bluffs directly across the mighty Columbia River from my iris garden.

If you have a garden, and if you would care to have a Laurel Hill blooming in that garden, I should be happy to send you a nice rhizome.—GORDON W. PLOUGH.

* * *

Dear Mr. Gordon Plough:

Mystery writers' lives are full of such coincidences. Certainly our selection of the name "Laurel Hill" for our heroine in "The Origin of Evil" was dictated by no information, subconscious or otherwise, about your hybrid iris, of which—regrettably, but understandably, since neither of us knows a whinging about horticulture—we had never heard.

Nor am I acquainted with the high bluffs directly across the Columbia River from your iris garden. Perhaps I should be, for my wife was born and brought up in Seattle, and she knows the State of Washington with the undying knowledge of childhood memories. But, as it happens, I have never visited the Pacific Northwest, very nearly the only part of our country which I have missed in my wanderings. And I don't believe my partner knows it, either.

Which leads me, with what delicacy I can muster, to point out that "Ellery Queen" is a collaboration of two people, myself and Frederic Dannay, and that each of us owns a garden, and that if you persist in your generous offer to

send Queen "a nice rhizome at the proper planting time in July" we shall either have to tear it in half or release you from your offer on the ground that two constituted one more than you had bargained for!—"Ellery Queen" per MANFRED B. LEE.

Dear Mr. Manfred B. Lee:

Our mutual acquaintance, Mr. Gordon W. Plough, of Wenatchee, Washington has sent me a copy of your letter to him and his letter to you concerning the iris, Laurel Hill, and your heroine Laurel Hill. Undoubtedly, many members of the American Iris Society like myself are inveterate followers of the adventures of Ellery Queen and with your permission I would like to publish a couple of excerpts from your letter to Mr. Plough in the Society's Bulletin which will come out next July. If this is satisfactory I would greatly appreciate a line from you.

But let me warn you against Mr. Plough. He is a very enthusiastic irisarian and I foresee the possibility that if he begins sending you a few plants that you will be bitten by the iris bug very shortly and, I might add, it is a very pleasant bite.—GEDDES DOUGLAS.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

It may be of interest to your Bulletin readers who are also Queen fans to learn that the Ellery Queen novel which will be current at the time of the Bulletin's publication is THE KING IS DEAD (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, May, 1952).

I am grateful for your warning against Mr. Plough. If there is any danger of his infecting Mr. Dannay or me with *bugus irisarianus*, we must be very careful to avoid him! Not that we have anything against irises or isisarians—quite the contrary. It's just that life is so crowded already.—"Ellery Queen" per MBL.

HARDINESS IN CANADA

Dear Mr. Moffat:

I missed the 1950 iris season at the Regina Parliament Buildings, but the 1951 season was another disappointment. Six plants bore a maximum of two stalks each, and while another fifteen or sixteen showed signs of life their existence is obviously a precarious one. After five years growth under ideal conditions the record is a poor one, and I hesitate to recommend any of the 100 as being suited to prairie gardens.

After ten years interest I am convinced modern breeding trends are resulting in plants that will never be adaptable to prairie conditions and I think amateurs would be foolish to waste their money on further imports from the States.

What of the future? As I have mentioned before we have a few old door-step varieties that are hardy under our conditions. Given time, space, and assistance I think a trained man could take these and within 25 or 30 years develop new varieties in a limited range of colors that for perfection of shape and form would be entirely acceptable.

It is unlikely, however, the work will ever proceed on a strictly amateur basis. Conditions are such that when a gardening season is limited to 100 days, the amateur wants to see things grow in a fast and reliable manner. He will experiment in an offhand manner with practically anything (an Edmonton friend planted peach trees for a few years), but eventually the feeling develops that it is a waste of valuable time trying to grow inferior irises when he can grow really superior gladioli or peonies or lilies. Having observed the climatic and economic conditions at first hand I am forced to admit there is a great deal of common sense in this attitude.

Speaking personally I have not lost my interest in the iris. But living in a suite my gardening activities are strictly limited to the few potted bulbs I can force in a locker (despite the obvious enthusiasm of the 'New York Times'

gardening editors this work proceeds with a maximum of mess, clutter and disappointments). After ten years, I am now starting to ask myself 'How frustrating should a hobby get?'—H. B. MANN, Regina, Sask.

I'LL STICK TO MY HOE!

In your January issue I read in the *Our Members Write* about use of WeeDust for killing weeds in iris beds.

Continued rains left my iris garden in weeds as big as the plants themselves. I tried to get WeeDust, but it has been taken off the market here in California awaiting some kind of label change and I was sold Weedone, a 24D preparation in liquid form. Unfortunately I was most anxious to get my better irises cleared of weeds first. I cut the directions in half using $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. to qt. of water. Almost two weeks have gone by as I've watched my Hall of Fame irises slowly fold up. Fantasy, Char-Maize, Lynn Langford and about 25 or 30 more are slowly dying.

Thankfully, the preparation contained fumes that made me sick and I only used it on about 60 varieties.

The fans turned yellow and entire fan rots off right at base. I have lifted the better ones—exposed to sun, dusted with sulphur and replanted. The older ones I have cleaned out with a knife, exposed to sun and dusted with sulphur.—MRS. FRANK A. HARPER, 5145 Avenida Hacienda, Tarzana, California.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Weedone is a product of the American Paint and Chemical Co. If the "new and improved" Weedone was used there is a good chance that it contained the ester or acid type 24D instead of the amine or salt type. The ester type 24D is considerably more potent than the amine type. The new Weedone also contains 245T which is a woody plant killer. Most woody plant killers contain a solvent which dissolves the wax or resin which coats the leaves and stems of woody plants. This solvent would also dissolve the coating on the iris leaf and would act as

a spreader for the 24D making it doubly effective.

The Bulletin advises extreme caution in the use of so-called weed killers as they don't always stick to the weeds.

PLAIN TALKING NEEDED

I have about 150 varieties of tall bearded iris, a few dwarfs, Siberians and intermediates as well as several species and bulbous iris. Our winters are quite severe and some varieties do not do so well. I would like to see the AIS poll run different from what it is. Instead of voting for 100 iris there should be a space provided next to each variety name for comments such as, "not winter hardy," "susceptible to rot," "weak stems," "flowers fade," and so on. In that way we would get a much clearer picture of how each iris behaves in different sections.—J. McMILLAN, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.

GEORGIA INNOVATION

The vagaries of the weather have long been the chief topic of iris conversations. Each spring those responsible for setting meeting dates and show dates go through a period of anxiety for several weeks preceding either of these events. And, sad to relate, the best of guesses is often far, far out of line.

It is particularly important for a spring flower show to hit close to the first opening of iris bloom. Specimen stalks to be top-notch should show terminal buds just opening on the show date. Often this is impossible and secondary flowers must be used.

Even with this expediency in force frequently it is impossible to exhibit a passable stalk of a new or otherwise worthwhile variety. To partially solve this problem the Atlanta (Ga.) iris group has begun an innovation as far as iris shows are concerned.

The new schedule was suggested by Mr. M. B. Satterfield and the whole idea is the creation of a complete section in addition to the specimen stalks, devoted to *single flowers*.

There was provided a class for every color group and in this manner the patrons were able to see many perfect flowers where due to early blooming it would have been impossible to exhibit a perfect stalk.—MILTON BLANTON, 1991 D. Lowe Drive S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

RETICULATA FAN

Iris Reticulata has bloomed again, and I feel that I should like to share with other Members the experience I have had with these charming little early flowers.

Eight years ago my wife presented me with six bulbs which she had obtained from a local seed house. My soil is average to poor, but I generally use a 3-2-1 fertilizer which is prepared with plenty of peat moss, together with a liberal amount of bone meal. I dig the bulbs about July 15 after the foliage has died down, clean them well, store them in the attic, and replant them, quite close together, between Sept. 20 and Oct. 20. They start to bloom between March 28 and April 12, and continue for 2 or 3 weeks. Individual blossoms last more than a week. Their blooming date is a rough indication of the blooming season of the tall bearded, which can be depended upon to start within 5 days either way of 6 weeks after the *I. reticulata*.

It becomes a trifle monotonous to see so many blooms of the same color as the type, so I have recently added a few *I. reticulata* Hercules. These bloom a little later and though smaller, are a pleasingly deeper, redder shade.

The increase of *I. reticulata* has been most satisfactory. From a beginning of 6 bulbs I have over 325 blooms this year, with perhaps 100 bulbs which have not yet blossomed. The bugs do not seem able to do a very good job of pollinating, but I have been able to set a few pods by hand, and this year I have a few seedlings coming up.

Members who are mathematically inclined may be interested to know that I have developed a formula which gives the number of blooms to be ex-

pected, as follows; where X = total number of blooms, A = original number of bulbs, and Y = number of years since first planting:

$$X = 0.655 \times 2.5y + A$$

This formula has checked, most years, within 1% by actual count, so I can expect at the end of 10 years to have 6,252 blooms from my original 6 bulbs! —RALPH W. HEWES, 28 Wilton Terrace, Rochester 11, N.Y.

IN BEHALF OF JUDGES

Perhaps you consider it a simple matter to act as a judge for the American Iris Society. Well it isn't, if one is trying to do an adequate job. It would be easier if we had some specific and definite instructions for each judge—as well as some definite qualifications for the judges themselves.

Of course there is always the human equation—that's why we have so many judges. Thus we can come to, at least an average opinion and summation of a new iris.

I think, perhaps, our standards are too rigid. They make no allowance for divergence of type that may add to the beauty and garden value of an iris. Every year, I think, "Could there be a lovelier iris than Mrs. Whiting's Glad Tidings?"

Yet the standards open and the flowers bunch at the top of the stem. But if a thing is beautiful and has staying power, better known as substance, and is a good doer, who should say it must have good branching etc. etc., to rate an award?

In other words aren't we a little hide-bound in our standards of perfection? And isn't the heart of an iris a beautiful thing in itself? If not, why do people grow *kaempferi* and other species of iris?

Then a plea to growers, I think comes next. We iris judges go to a great deal of trouble, and often to some little expense to visit hybridizer's gardens so we can give as full a report as possible, on the newer iris.

Often we arrive at a garden to find that we have to trudge through rows, and in some cases miles, to adequately see the new things. It means we judges miss many new things we ought to observe.

For instance two of us journeyed to Chicago last year—quite a little jaunt. We saw many lovely things—Northwestern—still holding top rank for deep violet iris; Rosedale, my idea of D. Hall's top pink to date; Black Hills, beautiful against New Snow; Mary Randall, such a lovely rose; 4732, a dark violet purple seedling that I wrote about three times in my notes, so I gather I liked it. But we missed entirely the new iris Butterfly Blue. It may not have been blooming yet, but if it had been marked special I would have returned later in the week to see it. I was in Chicago ten days. Good and Plenty was interesting to see.

So to make it easier for us striving judges, why not mark your outstanding seedlings if it isn't possible to group them in a special bed. We want to do an adequate job on the awards and symposiums but—.

You growers are often too busy to personally conduct us over your garden and to point out your special new things. That's a situation that can't be helped. So do, please, hang a conspicuous tag on your better new things, or put up a little N. B. marker, or take your vacation at iris time and go around with the judges. I think the judges should wear some small identifying button because you can't give so freely of your time to everyone who comes to look. But the judges can't manage without some help.

You growers want the awards . . . we judges want to give them to you in every deserving case. So please help us to help you. After all you get more out of it than we judges do.—MRS. LEO F. REYNOLDS, 4284 Auburn Road, Memphis 16, Tennessee.

LET'S RAISE THE LEVEL

I have derived so much good from the Bulletins that I hope never to be without them. I have also derived much satisfaction from the photographs you publish, and the one Annual meeting I attended. If all the folks who complain they want the Bulletins brought down to the mental level of Mr. Average Gardener could see and understand the simple and wholesome personalities of the "greats" of our organization they would soon realize that all of them are different only in having used their minds "plant wise" for several years. And they would be inspired to use their own minds to comprehend the Bulletin as published instead of wanting 1st grade or should I say Kindergarten material.

These good folks who have dedicated themselves to the development of the iris—do not look like Einstein—or politicians or movie men—but rather more like Emerson or Thoreau and their devotion to the advancement of plant life is little short of superhuman. In fact, I can never see how they do so much in the life time of each—and make a living *on the side* shall I say?

I entirely agree with Mr. Walter Welch in the first letter in your April Bulletin. Any Iris grower who grasps one iota of the vast possibilities of plant development certainly cannot be satisfied with a Bulletin produced on his experience level. And every Bulletin contains material that will inspire mental growth—within the sphere of the most amateurish reader—until their education meets up with every article.

I think the development of Hybrid corn and other grains has challenged our farmers, some with little education, to use their minds to grasp the fundamentals of plant breeding. And they are intrigued by the vast possibilities opened up by this new science. Shall the "average gardener" display any less interest than the "born" farmer? It is true the shallow "here today and gone tomorrow" type doesn't want to have to think. But they flit here and yonder

over every new idea and would be gone soon from any organization. And above all the serious lovers of our most absorbing hobby need food from our Bulletins as they now are. I only wish I were twenty years younger.—Mrs. R. W. CROSS, 34 Rainbow Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

SYMPOSIUM OF BEAUTY CONTEST?

"The Return of the Slide Rule" by Geddes Douglas intrigues me and I hope others will take up the discussion, especially on the valuation side.

As usual I want to reveal past history and perhaps its value as an experience shared by few current members. The idea of accredited judges was basically initiated to permit the new Society to popularize an exhibition policy which would permit *isolated breeders* to get some national acclaim by exhibiting at a *local accredited show*. The limited membership of less than 500 was deeply interested in the new policies of the AIS which included a Score Card for judging formed by a small committee of Charter members though predominantly of breeders like Mr. Bliss and Miss Sturtevant. Their prime interest was in the comparing of personal descriptions of their seedlings which led to our early Data Card which was used for a decade to both register new productions and publish standard descriptions of available novelties. This first Score Card allotted 25% to "Outstanding Quality" which was defined as a marked improvement on all known varieties of similar class, color, etc. It would be self-evident for example in any seedling in a show that included even 25 introduced varieties of the all too prevalent "blue" pallidas of the times. The 25% could be allotted in part for exceptional form, branching, or poise which I happen to prefer to the Douglas "sturdiness." It was a special Scoring restricted to seedlings as specimen stalks had to emphasize condition and cultural perfection. Note that with "Outstanding Quality" included only 75 (not

100) was available for evaluating especial characters which seems to me to attain the results Mr. Douglas may achieve by his new suggestion.

My memory fails as to why a new score was substituted around 1930 but it led to a bunching of too many varieties in the high brackets whereas the earlier score had made it possible for the Directors to personally survey the then small field and authorize the publication of a DISCARD LIST with the recommendation that all commercial growers cease to catalogue them. Miss Sturtevant furthered this by asking all to eliminate certain of her earlier introductions.

Although lack of distribution on the part of Los Angeles gave the Dykes Medal to San Francisco it was unmistakably "Outstanding Quality." The first has proved itself to a remarkable extent but I honestly do not think the next few winners of the Dykes Medal, judged on the new Score Card have held any noted position.

To go back to "Symposium," the first was of and by all members who were sent a list of novelties known to the Directors. It proved most popular except with the compiler of the results so that shortly the existing list of judges accredited for Show (H.M.) awards was enlarged to include leading breeders and growers to form a representative list of a smaller total than the membership. Later still, with the accumulation of varieties with awards, that formed a natural list of practical size. The 1952 scheme seems to have the big advantage of getting both more interest from members and more constructive work out of the Regional officers, for our Vice-Presidents have always had the power to appoint local committees or helpers as they saw fit. It seems to me that this new scheme is the best possible training for managing the much discussed Regional Test (or Trial) Gardens. Of the original ones the efforts of John C. Wister and Anson Peckham with Drs. Reed and Stout on the official end kept the Bronx and Brooklyn collections of

constructive value for almost a decade. The same two members explain the maintenance of our one remaining Display Garden in N.J. "The Presby Memorial Garden." The Bronx gave us Dr. Stout's sterility studies in the mid-twenties and similar special contributions from members gave us Dr. Reed's classification of Japanese Irises after his special trip to Japan. Such scholarship grants probably mark the heyday of the AIS but Dr. Randolph has undoubtedly accomplished even more for our breeders with newer theories and instruments of Science as well as the intelligent co-operation of many interested members.

As a mere observer of iris in bloom I shall not do my citizen-member duty of voting but I hope all members will vote and that many groups will conduct an active discussion as to what and why they vote as they may decide. Whether the group meets in a show or a garden or compares a handful of beauties on display in private, the result should be most entertaining AND instructive whether led by an accredited judge or just a willing chairman.

It seems to me that the one chance of failure in this new scheme is the lack of a well publicized Score Card and without that we have only a Beauty Contest that makes an award by luck NOT knowledge.—R. S. STURTEVANT, Overton Lea Rd., Nashville, Tenn.

LENA M. LOTHROP

I regret the passing of Lena M. Lothrop but my sister would have grieved deeply. Their friendly correspondence begun on iris subjects, found further interest in stamp collecting and frequent letters were exchanged before and even more after my sister's visit to her in 1930. That their friendship survived Miss Sturtevant's refusal to introduce Lothrop seedlings (which did not seem to thrive in Massachusetts enough to have that "Outstanding Quality" which rated so highly on the score card of those days) is an indication of breadth on her part. I knew Mrs. Lothrop chiefly

as an enthusiastic contributor to our Bulletins. Her facile pen made for easy reading and her judgment seemed similar to ours. That she was en rapport with Clarence G. White brought us information of his unique contributions in crosses between species, and I venture to predict that from this source even greater wonders are in store than the beauties of Mohr derivation and this despite the fact that his few introductions are successful in relatively few localities. If featured there as parents it is only a matter of time for the development of greater vigor.

Personally I appreciated Mrs. Lothrop's lack of bias, carried perhaps to a too great extent for local approval, but I gather that she had her share of life's troubles which were softened by her devotion to our common cause, the iris. Again few members realize how much an Editor values readable articles devoid of personalities and with a blend of BOTH good and bad in their judgment of even the most widely heralded varieties.—R. S. STURTEVANT, Tennessee.

HONEST AND UNAFRAID

"A letter to the Average Iris Member" in the last Bulletin straightened me out on the fact that to the new member the Bulletin seems to be a publication for the breeders and hybridizers. I, too, have my "ornery" little bunch of seedlings and I could hardly criticize the Bulletin for trying to educate the members. I have always been a stern advocate of opera stars singing what is expected of them rather than "down to their public." I hate to hear James Melton do what Bing Crosby can do better. However, I do share the opinion of a great many new and old members, what we need is more honest and unafraid varietal comment.

We belong to the AIS for the purpose of learning about irises so that we may grow them for various reasons. Some of us grow irises for their garden value, others because they like to see them grow and bloom for the sheer ecstasy

derived from their beauty. I belong to the latter class. I love to see a new variety open its blossoms and I try to plant pleasing combinations. For me these combinations seldom bloom as expected and hoped. Captain Wells simply refuses to bloom with Ola Kala. As much as I love specimen plants I try not to buy one at any price, no matter how cheap, that does not perform well in this climate and that does not compare favorably with the modern iris.

In this area we must have substance. China Maid with all its popularity is just holding our bank to keep it from washing. How did this iris ever make the Hall of Fame! If one can get up at dawn to see it, it's beautiful. By the time the family have had their breakfast its standards look like the flapjacks we just ate. Pastella is a better formed, pinker iris with perfectly wonderful substance and it took me three years to find a catalog that listed it. I don't care if an iris is the most luscious color ever if it flops about in the slightest breeze it "ain't" for me.

Inspiration is soft but its color and gigantic size endear it to everyone who sees it. I don't know what to do about it myself. From one rhizome bought in 1950 I have given away two pieces and have five big clumps. One clump put up four enormous bloom stalks. It can be seen for a block, but unless planting in a shady spot will help out it goes.

Lullaby opened and was so pale I thought I didn't like it but by the end of the second day with the temperature high it was still standing in the hot sun without even a shrub nearby to shade it. There was practically no fading of the delicate color and absolutely no softening of the standards.

I want criticisms like the above before I pay five dollars for an iris. I never buy one I have seen adversely criticised unless it is a matter of color preference or coarseness. I find that I have a weakness for large coarse irises.

I have no new reds because the descriptions are vague—"a nice clump of color." Does that mean they are small

blossoms, perhaps on tall stalks like Flora Zenor? It seems that the critics are being evasive. And too, performance reports from this region would be most welcome. During the iris season the crowd here travels constantly from one one garden to another to see an open blossom—just one.

Interest here is growing by leaps and bounds but heaven forbid that we ever tear up our plants again to encourage iris lovers to join the AIS. I think the idea of printing pamphlets for distribution to new members might be helpful if they contained some real down-to-earth cultural suggestions. Being one who wants to know why I am doing what I've been told to do I went merrily on my way putting just about anything on the irises that I could get. I was careful of the condition of the cow manure and used only that which was well-rotted. I never knew until the last Bulletin why we weren't supposed to use a material that was not well-rotted. You explained it in answer to the inquiry concerning the use of cottonseed meal. And it made sense! A friend of mine said that that was worth more to her than every Bulletin she had ever had.

I do like the idea of all members having a part in the selection of the Hundred Best, but I must confess that after trying to grow irises for four years I simply cannot find on the list a hundred with which I am familiar and consider good. It takes quite a while to grow a hundred *good* varieties. If there are very good irises to be had that many of us are not familiar with, something or somebody is at fault. We certainly are buying irises. I go ragged and almost hungry to get new ones and I know I'm not alone in my enthusiasm.—MRS. L. R. LEDBETTER, 3720 Parkview, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

NEWCOMER COMMENT

In the January 1952 Bulletin I asked for copies of Bulletin #120 as I was interested in the articles on *oncocyclus* and *regelia* iris. I was deluged with replies, some still coming in. I received

five #120 Bulletins, many letters with advice and encouragement and one man shipped to me 40 Bulletins covering a whole decade! I tried to answer all of them but I know some I missed. To them many thanks for their offers and to the others—thanks again.

As a comparative newcomer to the Society I've enjoyed the all around articles of the various Bulletins. Mr. Welch's letter "To an average iris member" page 82, Bulletin 125 is so right that it leaves nothing to be said. I have dropped out of several societies because they offered little but the glorification of the flower which they represented. I still hold the rose second to none, but I fail to find in six year-books the intense interest in advancement of the rose by *amateurs* that I find among iris growers.

I've enjoyed the several articles on Sydney Mitchell, especially the Corliss photos showing Nies, Jory and Mitchell, and I would especially like to thank Tom Craig for the very fine and thought-article on Professor Mitchell. Craig can illuminate a man as well as breed an iris.

It's nice to see Minnie Colquitt and Betty Nesmith, and others. They no longer are names in a catalog but real persons. I saw a splendid portrait of Dykes in an old Bulletin, and I've wondered what Mohr looked like. What I'm saying, of course, is that the photos are very nice to have as well as the articles.

I've wondered if Dyke's monograph could be reprinted in a cheaper edition if enough people showed any interest beforehand? Hal Trovillion at Herrin, Illinois, reprints old garden books in small editions that are very fine. It seems to me it can be done if enough people are interested.—FRANK CASSEL, 4000 Sarah Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED—

As a member of the Society I have been anxious to know the results of any experiments in watering iris foliage and beds with any of the new high-analysis, water-soluble, fertilizers, such as those

sold under such trade names at Nourish, Miracle-Gro, Rapid-Gro and the like. One would gather from the ads that they are quite safe to use and that certain other plants, at least, absorb nitrogen and other elements in beneficial quantities through their leaves.—F. C. MURPHEY, 156 E. State Street, Athens, Ohio.

POINT BY POINT COMPARISON VALUABLE

I have been a member of the AIS since 1946 and have never written a letter to the staff before. My interest in iris is not primarily scientific but in the iris as a flower of sheer beauty. Naturally, I welcome all the assistance the experts can give which will aid me in the selection of the best varieties. I study the symposium from year to year with avid interest but I must reluctantly admit there is something sadly lacking in the answer it gives to the problem at hand. A name with a number and percentage figure alongside it

has become wellnigh meaningless for my purpose, since it fails, let us say, to give a critical evaluation of dissimilar varieties or to discriminate between similar ones both old or new. It has degenerated into a mere popularity contest, subject to the whims of judges more or less competent and impartial. What we need is a point by point comparison against a recognized and accepted standard as suggested by you in the current issue of the Bulletin ("Return of the Slide Rule" April 1952). By your plan as I understand it, one can actually form a clear mental picture without even seeing the subject.

It is virtually impossible for a business man, such as I am, to get around to see all the new things at blooming time. He is forced to depend on either the vagaries of the Bulletin with its symposium and varietal comments or the dealers catalogs.

We owe much to Mr. Kenneth Smith for having taken us this far. Now we

MILLIKEN GARDENS

HYBRIDIZERS OF IRIS AND HEMEROCALLIS (Daylilies)

"Milliken's Own" Collection

All of the Iris included in the following collection have proven very popular here in our Show Garden. All of them are hardy throughout the country.

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| CHOICE OF ONE \$10.00 IRIS | { | MONTECITO—Lovely creation of yellow and white, tall, crisp or and stately. |
| | | RAVEN WING—Black as a Raven's wing, with much the same satiny sheen, excellent form and substance. |
| CHOICE OF ONE \$5.00 IRIS | { | GRADUATION BALL, "Baby Ribbon" pink, flowers are not large, or but true pink, and blooms profusely. |
| | | VENETIAN RED, Rich Venetian red with a soft brown over-lay, and a cinnamon tipped beard. |
| CHOICE OF ONE \$3.50 IRIS | { | SPRINGTIME MADONNA, Ethereal combination of lemon, bright or gold and white. |
| | | FOREST VIOLET, Medium violet, muted by an intriguing over-lay warm brown, cinnamon tipped beard. |
| CHOICE OF ONE \$1.50 IRIS | { | TOURNAMENT QUEEN, Large fuchsia-toned flower which looks or like the work of a master glassblower. |
| | | ROYAL CREST, Regal blue-violet flowers borne on tall well branched stalks. Excellent for contrast with lighter shades. |

COLLECTION of FOUR (4) plants for \$12.95, postpaid.

(In California, please add 39c tax)

CATALOGUE IN COLOR SENT FREE UPON REQUEST

are ready for the next step and I believe your idea is it. I like it very much and wish it success.—EDWARD J. MULLER, 45 Cedars Road, Caldwell, N.J.

EASY TREATMENT FOR BORERS

I have had highly successful experience with control of iris borer that may be of interest to you. For this "answer" to the borer problem, I am indebted to Don Waters of Elmore, Ohio who grows iris to perfection and who has introduced several very worthwhile things of which Blue Parakeet and Orangeman are typical.

Mr. Waters, as I recall his formula, merely mixed 9 parts of gypsum (agricultural grade) with 1 part of 50% DDT dust and throws with considerable force a handful of this mixture into the center of each clump when spring growth first appears. The foliage, exposed rhizomes and surrounding ground then looks as though a light snow had fallen. This is a very simple chore, taking far less time than a single spraying with any of the DDT preparations which are also quite effective. One such application does the "trick" because of the residual effect of such a heavy application of DDT. Moreover, the gypsum in itself is excellent for iris; almost a cure-all, as many writers have attested. It is said to be beneficial to the soil and effective in preventing and treating winter rot. Those of us who have come to depend upon this "one-shot" treatment believe also that we have less leaf-spot because of it.

Locally, gypsum is very cheap (\$1.30 currently per 100 lbs.) but it is rather difficult to obtain because few dealers stock it. In preparing this mixture, I fill a bucket $\frac{3}{4}$ full of gypsum, and then add, not too accurately, what seems like the right amount of DDT dust. The whole batch is very easily mixed with a trowel. Since gypsum has the texture of wheat flour it must be stirred slowly or it will splash like water. Nothing could be easier or, in my experience, more effective.—F. C. MURPHEY, 156 E. State Street, Athens, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Belated congratulations on the excellent illustration—that of Blue Rhythm in the April 1951 issue. That is the best of the proper illustration of an iris I have seen. You can recognize the variety and coloring even though it is in black and white. To have all the important iris thus portrayed would be a valuable record.

After this sincere praise I think it proper to say what could have been better, for a comparative record, a two-year clump from a single rhizome should be shown, in this picture there seems to be two possibly three or four one year plants. To me it looks like the stalk in foreground has been added.* There should also be some gauge of size in the composition to show how big the blossoms, how tall the stalks.

I also like the illustration of variegata in the April 1952 issue. Here again we have excellence, one could recognize that species wherever found but it lacks the value of the former in that the complete plant is not shown. There is a lack of solidity when we do not see the ground from which it springs.

Would like to see a complete series of all the ancestral species and hybrids, that have contributed to present day iris, correctly portrayed for a permanent record and for study in hybridizing.—DAVID F. JOHNSON, 476 New Market Road, Dunellen, New Jersey.

* Editor's note: This clump was photographed in the Whiting Garden, no stalks were added.

FREEZING SEEDS

In answer to Mrs. Irene McCulloch, Minnesota in the January issue of the Bulletin.

I have good success with iris seeds. In the spring I put them in cold water in the ice compartment leaving them there 24 hours. I then let them thaw. If I find the seeds are still too hard I re-freeze them, then plant in the ground. They should be up before two weeks. I find it convenient to drop a

numbered metal tag in each container recording the name of the flower in a note book.—MRS. E. C. STICKLES, Newtown, Conn.

"EVERY MAN TO HIS OWN TASTE, ETC."

There is an old Latin expression, *de gustibus non est disputandum*, which, if used in connection with the ratings given by the accredited judges in the last Symposium, says that there is no accounting for the preferences of the judges as they selected the hundred irises they liked best. The two hundred and sixty-two judges were unanimous in their rating of no single iris. Sixteen judges apparently gave no rating to Helen McGregor and seventeen none to Chivalry. Three Oaks and Firecracker, which had no rating in 1950, stand 55th and 56th in the 1951 listing; while Tobacco Road and Spun Gold and Easter Bonnet have gone down sharply, the last named sixty-four places. And so on.

The why of these changes in the estimation of the judges, or in their lack of estimation,—which can be seen by anyone who studies the Symposium—is, of course, quite impossible of explanation except through the admission that the tastes, the experiences, the interests and the prejudices of the judges vary, just as they do in those of us who are not accredited judges. Parenthetically, I may say that, had I been a judge last year, I should not have put Elmohr (number 14 in the list) among my hundred best liked irises, estimating it from the way it had acted in my garden. Also, I cannot imagine myself changing my opinion of the iris so much in twelve months as to rate it one of my greatest favorites in a succeeding Symposium. — THORNTON JENKINS, West Branstable, Mass.

ONCO NOTES

It is interesting to me that of late some old seedbeds, (one over 20 years old) are now showing clumps of onco-cyclus that have endured thriftily for

four or five years without care except removal of close-by weeds and grass. There are no such results where the seedlings are transplanted and cared for as garden plants. However, life is too short to grow these as wildings.

The oncobreds, Some Love, Nelson of Hilly, Susan of Hilly and Oyez grow with me, although one parent rests in the summer, and the other in the winter, so these make only happy growth in the spring. One would think offhand that parents whose only chromosome number difference is two would be choice for breeding oncobreds, but the 48 chromosome, a difference of 26 chromosomes count is better for this and other reasons.

In the cross of 48 chromosome iris with oncos the take produces many "eurasians," by that I mean seedlings where the parent characters do not blend in the flower but show in blotches. These often get strong enthusiasm or active dislike, but no one ignores them, and liking often grows with acquaintance.

New colors and intensity of colors may show in the crossbreds.

Until recently the greatest value of the onco strain is in the eupogon flowers, but the eupogon strain in oncos is something else again, and is coming to the front in hardier onco flowers that challenge boldly the iris lover. —CLARENCE WHITE, Redlands, Calif.

MORE ANENT EVALUATION

I have studied your article on evaluation in the April issue and am gratified and encouraged that someone of your stature in the Iris world agrees with me on the need for something more than we now have. I do hope that the subject will continue active until a successful conclusion is reached.

Your approach to the complex problem of evaluation by an 'up and down' scale is novel and meritorious and perhaps can be hammered into the desired system, but several changes seem necessary. All possible ways of achieving the

best system should be fully considered before one is accepted.

I am not sure that it is correct to rate all ten factors of the model plant (Blue Rhythm) at 5 points each, some are only fair while others are near perfection and thereby set some factors very high, others, the poor ones, distressingly low. This uneven level would differ for each model used, thus a factor accepted at 5 for a yellow model plant would probably score 9 if the blue model were used.

Every one of the ten AIS factors you list depends on the uncertain judgment of the individual and the wanted dependable results cannot be expected. I think a system of evaluation must be evolved that is so simple and efficient that any average person would arrive at substantially the same score found by others. If this cannot be done then the system is worthless.

There must be an official rating, arrived at by qualified experts that remains constant and accepted as final. The use of the system by an individual would be for personal information only. The average produced by 400 or 4000 more or less qualified members would not be a true verdict, either you lop off those you do not agree with or you accept the reading of those you disagree with.

I do not go along with the suggestion that a new color should be rated high because of its novelty, had Sea Shell been rated high when it stood alone in that color, that reading would now be wrong in that this color is now common and a better pink has been obtained.

The factors listed by the AIS for evaluation are not the best combination for revealing excellence or inferiority. There is omission of important factors and division of single factors. There cannot be floriferousness without vigor and there cannot be vigor without good foliage.

There may be acquiescence but never agreement on color value, one person prefers one color above another and who shall say which is which. Color is

best left to the cataloguers as a sales appeal, something extra to keep the fire burning, enough if we demerit for any detraction or repression of the full color.

It may seem presumptuous of me to submit the following suggestions on the subject of evaluation but it is offered in a spirit of helpfulness. It is not intended as a final or complete draft but rather as a base from which the work can move in all directions to encompass all the material that should be included. More detail specifications, additions, corrections, and clarification is required to make it useful in evaluation.

The Proposed Ten Factors of Evaluation

1. PERFORMANCE. This most important factor includes the several contributory factors that are usually listed separately or sometimes omitted entirely.

Without good performance results are disappointing regardless of the excellence in other factors. Unless a plant is capable of producing a full quota of flower stalks, even under adverse conditions, it must be rated below par.

Many things may contribute to poor performance; improper soil, starvation, drought, rot frost, bores etc. etc., and these are manifested by lessened flowering growth but a good plant will overcome all these and come through with expected bloom and that is the kind of iris we want to work for and rating should consider fully this sterling quality.

Let there be no alibis of frost or drought or worm. Rate what you *have*, not what might have been. How well a plant is doing is plainly evident by the number of flower stalks there are. You can't have anything without flower stalks.

Score 100 points if there is a full flower stalk the first year, 25 pts. for each of four the second year, ten for each the third year, then replant and start over again.

This is a modest standard, many varieties will more than double this expectation, yet all too many important ones fail miserably when you keep a record.

2. **STALKS.** The promise of abundant bloom indicated by high score in No. 1 can be blasted if the stalks cannot hold the floral treasure aloft, as nature intended, in high wind or when overlaid with rain and they droop to the ground. With this all too common occurrence, all is lost, there might as well have been nothing in the beginning. Staked up you have but damaged goods to display.

Score 100 points if all the stalks overcome the stress of inclement weather; score zero if all the stalks grovel in the dust or mud.

There is no possibility of guessing what might not happen, only when the stalks have passed through these ordeals can the record, which is self-evident, be set down.

3. **BRANCHING.** We may have a full complement of stalks that carry the flowers upright through stress and storm but much of the effect can be lost if the blossoms are poorly arranged on the stalk, a refinement to be sure but we Irisarians are critical.

Low and wide branching is usually looked upon as all that can be wanted but even with those qualifications in fullest extent they can still be as undesirable as the opposite condition.

The full requirement is four branches, diverging in four directions. The ideal branch would spring from the stem at right-angles and curve sharply upwards—a quarter circle—and of a length will hold the flower upright, not pointed out at an angle, and at a distance that permits the flower to unfurl without touching the main stem.

Ideal spacing is so that top of blossom is not higher than bottom of flower on branch above.

From 100 points cut for extent of failure to meet above requirements

4. **BUDS:** The four branch arrangement of No. 3 plus the tip buds with the normal complement of two flowers to each gives ten blossoms, a modest attainment but one seldom met with in present day iris.

Count 10 points for each bud up to 100 points.

5. **SIZE—**(in two sections). Important? Yes indeed, most important. Folks may love a small iris because of its shape or color but never because it is small. The best iris must be big.

It is difficult if not impossible to accurately measure an open iris blossom and even accomplished it means little for a small one with horizontal falls is wider than a large one with down hanging falls. Also the width of petal is important, one with full width falls can have twice the color display area of a strappy one of equal length or spread, therefore both contributions to size must be considered.

First the linear dimension: Measure length of bud just before opening, this gives a fair enough indication of height and width of comparative size.

Measure distance from base of sepal to tip, allow 20 points for each inch of length, 100 points score for five inch buds. (I use a measuring stick, calibrated in points instead of inches, one side for length of bud, the other for width of petal).

6. **SIZE-WIDTH OF FALLS:** A ruler, or measuring stick, slipped under at widest part of fall tells the story at a glance. Roughly 3 1/3 inch equals 100 points, or one could use metric measure, 1 mm equalling 1 point.

Do not flatten out pinched falls, measure as seen without manipulation.

7. **SHAPE—FORM:** An important refinement that makes or breaks an iris career. Here some personal judgment is required but with a well defined standard the possible error should not be great.

No single rule fits all statures for angle of falls. Standing at arms length from the flower on its stalk its falls should be at near right-angles to observer. If knee high the falls must be about horizontal, if at eye level they would display best if vertical—down-hanging—, those in between in height would vary between these two extremes.

Standards should be well curved and

meet at tips. Demerited if too much over-lapping at tip, disqualified if too open.

100 points for this most important factor. How much to cut for defection in standards or falls needs wise consideration. Severe penalties are in order and should rise steeply from near perfection.

Ruffling is attractive but a classic tailored form can be equally desirable.

8. **DURABILITY**—Substance. All the perfection asked in the seven preceding factors can be nullified if the flower cannot stand the varieties of weather natural at blooming time.

For a full score of 100 points the open blossom must be able to stand at least a full day of intense scorching sun without wilting, burning or excessive fading. It must stand a ripping wind or a brisk soaking rain without losing shape or becoming water-logged and colorless. It must last in presentable condition two full days.

Only when it has passed these three tests can it be scored, from zero by complete failure in any one of the three to 100 points when it comes through this triple ordeal unimpaired.

9. **DURATION**. A stalk may have all the virtues wanted in the preceding 9 factors but unfurl all its flowers and be over and gone within a week. We not only want excellence but we want it to stay in the garden so we can drink our fill and remember until the next year. There are some iris that glorify the garden for three weeks, three times as good as the former, surely a desirable feature and five points for each for each day it lingers with us, up to 100 points, is just recognition of this highly desirable quality.

10. **COLOR**. All colors are equal, no bonus for pink or red over blue or yellow. Since all iris have color it is thus assumed all score 100 points on this factor, provided, there is no undesirable adulteration in the clarity and fullness of the colors. From the full score cut according to the violence and extent of reticulations. Cut for white zone around beard, for faded coloring

around falls, cut deep for lack of clarity, intensity and harmony of colors.

Of the millions of varieties produced not one has scored 1000 points (it can be expressed as 100 or as 10 points, all the same) in the ten factors of this Standard of perfection.—**DAVID JOHNSON**, 476 New Market Rd., Dunellen, N.J.

BOTRYTIS

Two years ago I wrote the Bulletin asking what I could do to help control the bad infestation of botrytine rot my iris had somehow contracted. It is the real old "winter rot," with its corky, dry rhizomes whose first outward sign is a sickly red-brown of the leaf tips. By the time this discoloration shows, the disease has usually progressed to a stage where the leaves pull right off of the fan with even a slight yank. The next thing to be seen—if you look closely—is a velvety greenish gray mold covering the lower two to four inches of the fan; it is so nearly the color of the earth that it is often unnoticed. This mold consists largely of spores, which are carried by the wind to nearby plants, or even those not so near, since a spore is very small and can be carried by even a mild breeze to some distance. Unchecked, a large planting will soon be wiped out by this insidious disease which is rampant during late winter and early spring while the weather is cold and damp. As soon as it turns warm, the disease goes dormant in the form of small black gravelly resting-bodies beneath the rhizomes which often look much like finely ground charcoal. I do not know where I got a start of the disease but I strongly suspect at least two commercial dealers both of whose plants showed it at about the same time four years ago. Though the rhizomes were planted almost a hundred yards apart the disease appeared in both plants. As I never had it until I set out their plants and therefore did not recognize it for what it was I promptly burned all infected parts to prevent it from getting into the healthy plants.

You kindly sent my question concerning the treatment for Botrytis to Dr. Randolph, and I here quote his answer: "... the diseased rhizomes should be removed from the garden and destroyed. Partly sound rhizomes which have become infected should be soaked for about 30 minutes either in a 0.1% solution of corrosive sublimate (1 level tsp. or 1/3 oz. of the powder to 5 gal. water), or in a 0.25% solution of Semesan in water. The infected soil immediately adjacent to the diseased plants, which may contain the spores of the disease, should be removed, and the surrounding area thoroughly soaked with the corrosive sublimate or Semesan solution, in order to prevent the disease spreading to nearby healthy plants."

This is sound advice—for a small planting where one can dig up infected clumps, remove all diseased portions and soak the rest. Especially if it is a new planting, or one kept within bounds by yearly or biennial division. But in a planting of over 2000 varieties, many of them large 3-5 year old clumps, it is almost impossible to follow, at least for one person working alone who has other work besides tending the iris patch. For the last 3 years I have faithfully dug out bushels and bushels of diseased portions and burned them, then disinfected the soil around them, and, in cases of small plants, or those almost destroyed by the disease, so only one or two fans were left, I have soaked them. Larger ones, which I could not possibly find time to dig and soak, I have disinfected the cut portions with corrosive sublimate, and as a rule, have had no further trouble with that particular plant.

But the disease spread—and spread. Three years ago I lost perhaps a dozen varieties from it, besides hundreds of plants which were not entirely destroyed by it. Two years ago I lost about 40 kinds. And last winter I lost almost a hundred varieties, though not quite all of them this time were from botrytis, as for the first time, I lost a few through ordinary winter rot, caused by excessive

cold suddenly following a prolonged warm spell which had started the iris into active growth. Those lost from this kind of rot are easily told from the botrytis losses, as the rhizomes have a slimy rot with a bad odor, entirely different from the odorless, dry, felt-like rot of botrytis, and neither do the fans have the characteristic velvety gray mold covering.

Now here is the crux of my letter. In all my older clumps, three years old or more, I did not lose a single one from botrytis, yet these were the ones in which it had raged the hardest during preceding years. And the reason for this, I am sure, is that for the first time I burned-over my iris rows. For the past 2-3 years, I had carefully cut back the old tops in late September, to make cleaning them out in spring easier, and to get rid of old foliage which might harbor insects or diseases over winter. It was hard work, and all for nothing, as I had no insect pests anyway, and no serious disease but botrytis rot which despite my work got worse every year. So last fall I left the old tops on, having decided to do as some members of my Robins had told of—burn them off in spring, before active growth began. Due to the garden being so muddy in early March I could not get into it without sinking to the knees, almost, in my heavy silt soil, I did not get it done until late in the month when growth had begun to some extent. I took the weedburner, and went quickly over all the rows of old iris, which had lots of tops to dispose of. They were a sad looking lot when I got done—blackened ground covered with ashes, and I was almost afraid of what they would be in bloom time, especially since the new leaves were black and scorched at the tips. The new plants I did not bother with, as they had not made enough growth since setting out last summer, to have enough tops to be disposed of.

Results? Well, growth had not started enough to be badly hurt, and in a months time one couldn't even tell which leaves had been scorched and the

burned-over rows looked fine with no sign of botrytis anywhere. But the new plants! Out of 450 new ones set out last year, I lost fully a sixth, and several others hurt but not entirely lost. And this in spite of their having been planted in new ground, after a half hour soaking in Semesan, to be sure that no spores could damage them. At first I was inclined to think the confining of the loss to the new planting was because the tops were so short from being cut back at planting. I thought that perhaps there was not enough to protect them from wind-blown spores, while the profuse tops on the old clumps had protected them. But when I started digging them this summer, to fill orders and exchanges, I learned differently. In literally hundreds of the old clumps, I found where botrytine damage had begun, but the fire had killed the spores before it had advanced enough to have any outward signs. The rhizome would have a patch perhaps of thickened skin where the rot had begun to strike inward, but it had been killed before it had advanced far enough to be dangerous. A few plants showed resting bodies, but these were all evidently late infestations, as none of these showed the corky rhizomes, thickened skin, or velvety mold.

Not only did I not lose any in the burned-over rows from Botrytis, but I also did not have any leaf spot on these rows, while the unburned rows had a little. As we don't have borers here, I cannot speak from experience as to the value of burning to control them, but it stands to reason that heat intense enough to destroy spores would also kill insects or their eggs which might be wintering over in the old tops. Next

year I intend to burn over everything, seedlings, and named ones, old and new, only I want to get it done sooner before new growth begins. I think perhaps damage done at this time might account for some of my older clumps blooming smaller and lower than usual, though this might also be accounted for by the horrible weather we had last spring since even unburned seedlings did the same thing. I cannot blame it entirely on late burning. But if burning kept me from losing any of my old ones where almost every clump was infected, I am sure it will also keep me from losing the new, uninfected ones, if I do it early enough before any infection occurs. Robin members who have tried burning all tell the same story, though none of them, I believe had such a major attack of botrytine rot as I had, and therefore have not mentioned its efficiency as a cure for it. Most of them say their burned-over iris are more free from disease and insects than the unburned ones and if done early the plants being more vigorous, bloom better and increase faster.

A weedburner is good if burning is to be done after late February, or if one lacks enough material on the soil to carry the fire from one clump to another. It is a quick, clean blaze, that burns dead leaves quickly enough that little damage is done to stakes and labels, as the fire is burned out before a wooden stake will catch fire, and as a rule, if one is careful, even the metal labels frequently used will not be damaged, though they melt like a snowball on a hot stove if the blaze is allowed to touch them even for an instance.—
MRS. C. W. VALLETTE, Declo, Idaho.

REGISTRATIONS AND REPORT FOR 1951

MRS. GEO. D. ROBINSON, *Registrar*

It seems probably that many 1951 registrations do not appear in this list of registrations (despite the notice in the April Bulletin), due to difficulties in obtaining records for compilations. Therefore, any members who hold signed Certificates of Registration for names not in this 1951 report should send them promptly to the Registrar so that they may appear in a supplemental report. This applies only to 1951 registrations, and will not again be necessary.

It is believed that registration information and reference is of more interest to our members than statistics, and that a brief mention of AIS rules and suggestions will be helpful.

For rules pertaining to, names for iris seedlings, read carefully the article "On Iris Names," pages 60-65, Bulletin 117, April, 1950. Note particularly that "legal or professional names of living people may be used as iris names *only* with the *specific knowledge and written consent* of the person concerned."

The registration charge is \$1 for each registration, to be remitted with request for application blanks; this fee covers all registrations and introduction expense. Requests and remittances for blanks should be made to the Registrar. Only ten registrations of any one type of iris per year for any registrant are allowed.

More detailed registration and introduction procedure is given in Bulletin 116, January, 1950, at page 34, and samples of certificates are illustrated. Please note that while the registered name of a new iris may be transferred to another one (of different parentage, if desired), upon application, this must be done *within two years of the original date of application*. No new iris name should appear in any listing or catalog until registration is completed satisfactorily.

The present official Iris Color Classification, as approved by the Board of Directors and now in use, appears on page 9 of Bulletin 117, April, 1950, with examples of its usage immediately following. For convenience, it is given here in its simple and basic form:

| <i>Predominant</i> | <i>Selfs</i> | <i>Plicatas</i> | <i>Bitones</i> | <i>Bicolors</i> | <i>Blends</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Color</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| White | W1 | W2 | W3 | W4 | W5 |
| Violet | V1 | V2 | V3 | V4 | V5 |
| Blue | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 |
| Green | G1 | G2 | G3 | G4 | G5 |
| Yellow | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Y5 |
| Orange | O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | O5 |
| Red | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 |
| Black | N1 | N2 | N3 | N4 | N5 |

The color group of an iris is determined by the color of its standards which are the true petals of this flower (the falls correspond to the sepals). Beginning with this 1951 report, only the predominant color symbol is used, since any effort to combine subordinate colors by symbols has proven more confusing than satisfactory. However, a brief and simple color description of each registration follows the initial symbols, in each case, so that an idea of the appearance and predominant color may be quickly obtained. Association of the color symbols and this brief description should not be difficult, with a little application.

Please note that the symbol is made up of the initial letter of the word determining the color and the color pattern figure. For example, W1 is a white self; W2 a plicata of white background.

If a flower is blue-violet or red-violet (and not pure violet), it may understandably be designated BV or RV. Likewise orange-red (OR) and red-orange (RO). Otherwise, only one letter is necessary to indicate the color class. With this exception for the present: The salmon, etc., pinks, being new and not "complete," have no separate designation, but are called "OR" from the words orange-red.

No attempt is made to indicate, in the color symbols, whether the iris color is light, medium or dark—since these additional symbols prove confusing and not helpful. Only the basic, governing color and pattern is used, with the short color description following.

With this kept in mind, there should be little mystery in reading the registration report by symbols. Immediately following the iris name is the revised classification now in use, and this is, for the most part, TB (meaning tall bearded). Some others are DB (dwarf bearded), IB (intermediate bearded, crosses between tall bearded and dwarfs), OX (Oncobred), AH (Apogon, Hexagona division, applied to Louisianas), and so on.

The average height of the iris follows in figures meaning inches. Next, following a dash, is season of bloom. E is early, M is midseason, La is late. If its season is midseason late, it is given MLa. But if it blooms from midseason right on through late, it is M-La.

Following another dash, is the color symbol and pattern number, as explained earlier. Thus: GRUESOME. (TB38-M-La-V5) is a tall bearded iris whose average height is 38 inches; it blooms from midseason through late, and is a blend with violet predominating. Not too difficult or mysterious, is it?

Appreviated symbols must be used to save space, time and work in accurate record-keeping. They are not meant to confuse, or to offer a challenge to the over-critical. They provide the briefest kind of basic description and should be mastered without too much difficulty by all sincerely interested in registrations. Good memory training, too! We hope you will find them interesting.

1951 REGISTRANTS AND THEIR REGISTRATIONS

- ANDERSON, Mrs. Elizabeth, R. 2, St. Paul 6, Minn.
BLACK TOWER, BRIGHT HEART, CHERRY ROSE, COOL MOONLIGHT,
CREAM SYMPHONY, GYPSY TRIM, HILARITY, NORTH SHORE, RUFFLED
GLORY, ST. CROIX.
- AUSTIN, Lloyd, Placerville, Calif.
DECEMBER ROYALTY.
- BARKER, M. J., Newtonville, Mass.
BOS'N, MYSTIC LAKES.
- BARTON, Thelma G., 15 Minott St., Gardner, Mass.
COPPER PRINCE, MYSTIC NIGHT.
- BAUTZ, Marshall, 5549 N. Diversey Blvd., Milwaukee 11, Wisc.
MONA LEE, SILVER SPRING, TALENT, TRIREME.
- BECHERER, Jos. C., 4809 Hamburg Ave., St. Louis 23, Mo.
ROYAL WELCOME.
- BENSON, Clifford W., 1201 Verl Pl., St. Louis 14, Mo.
COURTSHIP, ELISE WERNER, EMBRACEABLE, JUNG FRAU, NIGHT PATROL,
NORWOOD, WHITE RITUAL.
- BRENAN, Rev. Edw. H., 15 Clifton Court, Redlands, Calif.
MALVASIA, RUFFLED ORGANDY.
- BROWN, Dr. G. Percy, Central Village, Mass.
BARRE BEAUTY.
- BROWNELL, M. J., Mt. Upton, N.Y.
SUNSATION.
- BUTTRICK, Stedman, Liberty St., Concord, Mass.
WEDDING BOUQUET.
- CALDWELL, Chas. H., 55 Warren Place, Montclair, N.J.
CACAMA, HAULPA.
- CLARKE, Stanley C., 10 Los Arboles Rd., Albuquerque, N. Mexico.
BARBAROSSA, PEGGY JO.
- COOK, Paul H., Bluffton, Ind.
BARIA, FAIRY FLAX, GREEN SPOT, MORNING BRIGHT, PRETENDER,
PROGENITOR.
- COREY, Miriam E. (Mrs. P. E.), 708 Pearl St. Reading, Mass.
ANTHEA, BEACON HILL, BIRD SONG, COOL DAWN, DAHOMEY, MEGAN-
SETT, MOONRISE, STORM CREST.
- CREELMAN, Dr. Allan D., N. Scituate, Mass.
"DOC" CREELMAN, DOCTOR PHILIP, LEE TERRY, MISS SCITUATE.
- DAVIS, Dwight M., 520 N. Jackson, Edmond, Okla.
WHITE FAWN.
- DeFOREST, Fred, Monroe, Oregon.
AL BORAK, BRIGHT GEM, CAROLINE JANE, CLEAR LAKE, COLONEL
PRIMROSE, FIRST VOILET, GOLDENDALE, HONOR BRIGHT, JAVA JEWEL.

DENNIS, Paul R. #9, Box 890, Springfield, Mo.
 YELLOW BONNET.
 DORMON, Miss Caroline, Saline, La.
 FIRE ALARM, PERSIAN PINK, RICH HARVEST, UPSTART.
 DUBES, Geo. W., 2128 Isabelle St., Sioux City, Iowa.
 BLUE TINSEL.
 FLY, Mrs. J. Byron, 816 Seneca Rd., Hillcrest, Joplin, Mo.
 HONEYBELLE.
 FOX, E. R. Memphis 6, Tenn.
 FOXFIRE.
 GATES, Mrs. W. A., 414 W. College St., Aurora, Mo.
 RED CHALLENGE.
 GLENN, Louis G., 518 Henrahan Ave., Porterville, Calif.
 BLUE VEIL.
 GOODMAN, Richard, 253 Bloomingbank Rd., Riverside, Ill.
 GOLDEN SHELL.
 GORTON, Clare (Mrs. J. M.), S. Lake Shore Dr., R. 4, Box 588,
 Shreveport, La.
 FAR SOUTH, IDA STONE, ROSEDOWN.
 GRINTER, J. H., 737 S. Main St., Independence, Mo.
 GOLDEN MONARCH.
 HALL, David F., 809 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
 BLUEBEARD, CADILLAC, PALOMINO, PINK MAGIC.
 HAUSER, Mrs. Clara, 309 S. Midvale Blvd., Madison 5, Wisc.
 MADISON.
 HINKLE, Georgia Murphey (Mrs. J. M.), Marion, Ill.
 REGINA MARIA, ZARA.
 HOUTZ, H. V., 2919 Victor, Kansas City, Mo.
 GOLD MOUNTED.
 HOWE, O. R., Jr., Holliston, Mass.
 BLUE CASCADE, BRIGHT JEWEL, BRIGHT LUSTRE, BRIGHT TOWER,
 COLOR THRILL, COURAGE, HARVEST TIME, LEMON FRILLS, SATIN
 FINISH, VIOLET FLURRY.
 KNOWLTON, Harold W., Auburndale, Mass.
 CAPE COD, GAY SPRING, GLOWING GOLD.
 LAPHAM, E. G., 1003 Strong Ave., Elkhart, Ind.
 HELEN LOUISE, NORAH.
 LAUCK, Albert G., 2716 Grandview Ave., Alton, Ill.
 PINK SUPREME.
 LEVINGSTON, Wm. E., 2608 Shell Beach, Lake Charles, La.
 CALCASIEU WHITE, EXCITEMENT, MISS LAKE CHARLES.
 LEVINGSTON, Mrs. Wm. E., 2608 Shell Beach, Lake Charles, La.
 LA PREMIERE.

LINSE, Jack G., R 3, Box 201, Yakima, Wash.

DREAMY, FOR SURE, ROSE CHALICE, STYLE PLUS, TWINKLES.
LOWRY, Mrs. Franklin P., 62 Walnut Park, Newton 58, Mass.

CARAMEL.

LYELL, Ralph L., 2103 N St. Auburn, Nebr.

INCAS TREASURE.

LYON, David Wm., 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

ALI BABA, EMPRESS EUGENIE, KOL NIDRE.

MARX, Walter, Boring, Oregon.

CREAM DELIGHT, INK SPOT, INTRIGUE, LITTLE GIANT, PAM, ROSE
BLUSH.

McCLANAHAN, C. C., R. 1, Knob Noster, Mo.

HAZEL DAWN, SNOW EMPRESS.

MEEDS, Nelson T., 8701 Old Gladensburg Rd., Silver Spring, Md.

GOLDEN RAJAH.

MUHLESTEIN, Tell, Provo, Utah.

JUST ANNIE, MADAM MOHR (for Jos. Becherer), RAVEN COUNTRY,
ROSE GLOW, SWEET MARIE, WESTERN HILLS (for Mrs. F. A. Brown).

PIERCE, John E., 2583 Jackson Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ICECAPADE, MEMPHIS BELLE.

PRICE, E. Freedley (Mrs. R. Moore), R. D. New Hope, Penna.

CONCHELL PINK.

RADSCHLAG, W. H.

ANNE FEUERHEIM, SEVEN SISTERS.

RAWLINGS, Arlie P., Nine Hearths, 1244 Park St., Bowling Green, Ky.

BEWITCH, BLUEGRASS.

REES, Miss Clara B., 1059 Bird Ave., San Jose, Calif.

YELLOW ORGANDY.

REES, Geo. N. R. 1 Nixa, Mo.

BETTY EISENMAYER.

REYNOLDS, Mrs. Leo F. Twintrees, 4283 Auburn Rd., Memphis 16,
Tenn.

WHITEHAVEN.

RUDOLPH, Nathan H., 405 Lakelawn Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

BLACK CHERRY, FORMAL LADY, PINK ICE, RED JEWEL, SNOW MANTLE,
TITIAN GOLD.

RUSSELL, Mrs. F. D., 2524 Shirley Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.

B 36, WEDDING DAY.

SASS, Henry E., Omaha, Nebr.

AUTUMN HUES, DARK MELODY, GARNET GLOW, INTERLUDE, PORCE-
LAIN BLUE.

SCHIRMER, Carl O., St. Joseph, Mo.

AUTUMN MOON, FOAMCREST, GALA, SUNLIT BAY.

SCHREINER, Robt., Salem, Oregon.

CHERRY FLIP, COPPER MEDALLION, FLARE, PEACH MERINGUE, PHAL-
ANX, PINK PLUME, RASPBERRY RIBBON, WHITE TOWER.

SMITH, Kenneth D., Dongan Hills, Staten Island 4, N.Y.

GRASMERE, HARRIETTE HALLOWAY, MARDI GRAS, SERENE VALLEY,
SPELLBINDER.

ST. HELENS, Mrs. Ida. 1212 N. Fifth St., Independence, Kansas.

GOLDEN TRIUMPH, SWEET COCOA.

THOMAS, N. F., 1270 Glenn Ave., San Jose 25, Calif.

CANDY MATSON.

TOMPKINS, C. W., 423 Casselman St., Sioux City 17, Iowa.

APRICOT SUPREME, COLUMBIA, FLANDERS, KWILSENA, RIO VALLEY,
STARKIST, SURRENDER, SWEET TALK, TROSSEAU.

ULRICH, Mrs. Bernard E., 1120 Parallel St., Atchison, Kans.

CREAM LASSIE, CRIMSON FLARE, GORGEOUS BELLE, ORCHID PRINCESS,
PINK STAR.

WELCH, Walter, Middlebury, Indiana.

BUTCH, CUP AND SAUCER, STYLISH.

WHITE, Clarence G., 520 Sunset Drive, Redlands, Calif.

AKMID PASHA, ARSLAN PASHA, BALI AGHA, HASIM PASHA, JALLAH
AD-DIN, JALLAH EFFENDI, KALIFA FATIMA, SINAN AGHA.

WHITING, Agnes (Mrs. C. G.), Mapleton, Iowa.

COCK PHEASANT, CREVETTE, KETTLEDRUM, PINK CORAL, PIRATE KING.

ALPHABETICAL LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRATIONS

AKMID PASHA. OX20-E-VL-V5. (White, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Onco-
bred; Lavender, purple blend. Parentage unknown. #10S-51.

ALI BABA. TB38-M-R1. (Lyon, David Wm.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
Garnet red self. Ranger x Cordovan, #D 204-47-8.

AL BORAK. TB38-M-O5. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
Brown blend. Sdlg: (Her Grace x Prairie Sunset) x Copper River.

ANNE FEUERHEIM. TB30-M-W1. (Radschlag, W. H.; Reg. 1951).
Tall bearded; White self, yellow influence. White Goddess x Katherine
Fay. #47-63.

ANTHEA. TB34-E-OR1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
Salmon self. Pink Salmon x Pink Formal. #50-L-1.

APPLEBLOSSOM TIME changed to OPERA PINK. (Whiting, Mrs.
C. G.) Name released in error.

APRICOT SUPREME. TB40-M-La-OR1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg.
1951). Tall bearded. Apricot-toned shell pink self, geranium-red
beard. ((Spring Maid x Far West) x (Flora Zenor x Loomis SQ 73)
x (Hall 4205 x Pink Salmon)).

- ARIA. TB38-M-R5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1948). Tall bearded. Carmine, undertoned coppery henna blend. (Damascus x Rocket) x Apex. #46-1.
- ARSLAN PASHA. OX19-E-VLa-V5. (White, C. G., Reg. 1951). Oncobred; Grayish lavender and purple blend, stippled. Parentage unknown. #80-S-51.
- AUTUMN HUES. TB38-M-Y3. (Sass, Henry E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Antimony yellow and orange bitone, blue blaze. Yellow plicata sdlg. x Rainbow Room. #48-394. Called Indian Summer before registration.
- AUTUMN MOON. TB38-M-Y3. (Schirmer, Carl O.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Cream and creamy yellow bitone, greenish cast. Snow Flurry x Katherine Fay.
- B 36. IB17-E&Re-RV1. (Russell, Mrs. F. D.; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded, reblooms. Royal purple self. Lieut. de Chavagnac x Unknown.
- BALI AGHA. OX33-E-VLa-V5. (White, C. G., Reg. 1951). Oncobred; Purple, cream buff and dahlia carmine blend. Parentage unknown. #12-B-49-100.
- BARBAROSSA. TB40-ML-OR1. (Clarke, Stanley C.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Light flamingo pink self. Pink Tower x Courtier.
- BARIA. IB10-E-Y3. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; Barium and citron yellow bitone. Cook sdlg. 10942 x yellow pumila. #2448.
- BARRE BEAUTY. IB28-E&Re-B1. (Brown, G. Percy; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; Pale blue self, veined lavender. September Sparkler x Unknown.
- BEACON HILL. TB36-M-B1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pale blue self. Helen McGregor x Bay State.
- BETTY EISENMAYER. TB36-M-RV3. (Rees, George N.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Phlox pink and lilac bitone. W. R. Dykes x Frieda Mohr.
- BEWITCH. TB-36-EM-B1. (Rawlins, Arline P.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Light blue self. Alicia x Sdlg. #711: Great Lakes x Gloriole.
- BIRD SONG. TB34-M-W2. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; white and violet plicata. ((Sensation x Los Angeles) x (Wambliska x San Francisco) x Sib: #72-F-1)).
- BLACK CHERRY. TB35-La-R1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Velvety red self. Ranger x Hall's #44-45.
- BLACK DIAMOND. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1950). Correction of parentage. Should be: Sister to Black Forest x Down East.
- BLACK TOWER. TB40-M-V1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Black-purple self. Red-purple Sdlg. x The Black Douglas.

- BLUEBEARD. TB34-M-B1. (Hall, David F.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Dark blue self. Sdlg. #47-45 x Sdlg. #48-10. Name released by original registrant.
- BLUE CASCADE. TB38-M-B1. (Howe, O. R., Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light blue self. (Purissima x Cloud Castle) x Bay State.
- BLUEGRASS. TB36-EM-B1. (Rawlings, Arline P.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep blue self. Great Lakes x Gloriole.
- BLUE TINSEL. TB36-M-B1. (Dubes, Geo. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light blue self. Dubes Sdlg. (Missouri x Great Lakes) x Gloriole.
- BLUE VEIL. TB40-EM-B1. (Glenn, Louis G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pale blue self. Snow Flurry x Chivalry.
- BOS'N. TB-38-M-B1. (Barker, M. J.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium blue self. And Thou x Chivalry.
- BRIGHT GEM. TB36-MLa-OR5. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Russet and Morocco red blend. Argus Pheasant x Garden Glory.
- BRIGHT HEART. TB36-E-Y1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light cream self, yellow throat. Gloriole x Gudrun.
- BRIGHT JEWEL. TB36-M-W1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, yellow beard tipped white. (Purissima x Cloud Castle) x Azure Skies.
- BRIGHT LUSTRE. TB38-M-R1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium pink self. Pink Tower x Carabella.
- BRIGHT TOWER. TB38-M-R1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium pink self. Bright Song x Pink Tower.
- BRITANNIA. (not Britannia). TB38-M-La-R1. (Tompkins, C. W.) Dark carmine red self. Apex x (Cape Bon x Redward: Bandit), Check List used 'Redwood' instead of Redward.
- BUTCH. DB4½-EE-V3. (Welch, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Violet and reddish plum bitone, violet margin. Balkana x Carpathia.
- CACAMA. TB38-MLa-Y5. (Caldwell, Chas. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded, Lemon chrome flushed Etruscan Red and English Red blend. Prairie Sunset x Unknown.
- CADILLAC. TB34-E-OR1. (Hall, David F.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium-toned pink self, tangerine beard. Cherie x Floradora.
- CALCASIEU WHITE. AH36-E-La-W1. (Levingston, Wm. E. collector; Reg. 1951). Louisiana. White self, yellow signal. Parentage unknown.
- CAMPANULA. TB38-M-La-B1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951, parentage revised 1948). Tall bearded; Campanula blue self. Blue Shimmer x Great Lakes. #46-26.
- CANDY MATSON. TB40-M-Y4. (Thomas, N. F.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Lemon yellow and white bicolor. California Gold x Mrs. Valerie West.

- CAPE COD. TB38-M-W4. (Knowlton, Harold W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White and red-purple Bicolor). Extravaganza x Wabash. #48-124.
- CAPISTRANO. TMB36-M-RV5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised). Tall misc. bearded; (Wm. Mohr x Mussolini) x Intermezzo. Rose, violet and blue blend.
- CARAMEL. TB30-M-Y5. (Lowry, Mrs. Franklin P.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Cream, yellow and buff blend. Mexico x Sdlg. L6-136: (Mexico x L2-27: Old Parchment x Katharine Larmon).
- CARAVAN. TB39-M-R3. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1949). Tall bearded; Deep bright mahogany red blended with lighter red. Mirabelle x Cape Bon. #47-27.
- CAROLINE JANE. TB40-M-W2. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; white and blue-violet plicata. (Sdlg. P42X: Her Grace x Tiffany) x New Hope.
- CHANSONETTE. TB40-M-R1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Corrects parentage). Tall bearded; Orchid pink self. Sierra Snow x Sass 40-253: (Snow King x Happy Days). #47-50.
- CHERRY FLIP. TB34-E-OR1. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Flamingo pink self, tangerine beard. ((SQ51 x Mulberry Rose) x SQ70)) x Hall 42-05.
- CHERRY ROSE. TB36-M-R1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light rose self. Amitola x Mme. Louis Aureau .
- CLEAR LAKE. TB38-M-B1. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium-light near-blue self. Blue Rhythm x Chivalry.
- COCK PHEASANT. TB34-M-R5. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Revised parentage, 1951). Tall bearded. Rich brown red, brick red flush. Brown beard. (Garden Glory x Golden Spike) x Garden Flame. #4659.
- COLONEL PRIMROSE. TB38-M-Y1. (DeForest, Fred. Revises parentage). Tall bearded; Lemon-chrome self, beard same. Ola Kala x Tobacco Road.
- COLOR THRILL. TB34-LM-Y5. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Silver, buff, yellow and pink blend. Grace Ballard x Prairie Sunset.
- COLUMBIA. TB38-MLa-B1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Bright blue Self; ((Blue Shimmer x Lovely Day) x And Thou x (Annabel x Narain)).
- CONCERTO. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revision of parentage: (Ossar x Whiting 39-74: (Happy Days x Matula) x Depute Nomblot)). #43-31.
- CONCHELL PINK. TB36-VLa-OR1. (Price, Mrs. E. Freedley; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Shell pink self, orange beard; (Seedling No. E.3-5: Mary Geddes x China Maid) x Flora Zenor.

- CONSOLATION. TB38-M-B1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1949). Tall bearded; Light medium blue self. Blue Shimmer x Great Lakes. #46-36.
- COOL DAWN. TB40-M-B1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Ice blue self. Bay State x Cloud Castle. #50-J-1.
- COOL MOONLIGHT. TB36-EM-Y1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Lemon-yellow self. Gloriele x Buffawn.
- COPPERCLAD. TB36-M-O1. (Tompkins, C. W. Revised parentage 1949). Tall bearded; Orange copper self; Arab Chief x Honeyflow. #46-22.
- COPPER MEDALLION. TB38-M-O1. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Copper self. Bryce Canyon x Sunset Serenade.
- COPPER PRINCE. TB36-M-RO5. (Barton, Thelma G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; copper and red bicolor. Casa Morena x Bryce Canyon. #B4957.
- COURAGE. TB38-LaM-O1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep golden orange self. (Aberdeen x Bryce Canyon) x Orange Sdlg.
- COURTESY. TB38-M-W1. (Tompkins, C. W. Revised parentage 1950). Tall bearded; white self, blue beard. (Blue Shimmer x Lovely Day) x And Thou. #48-150.
- COURTSHIP. TB38-OR1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Apricot pink self, tangerine beard. Sdlg.: (Pink Cameo x Cherie) x Pink Formal.
- CREAM DELIGHT. DB8-E-Y1. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Cream self. Parentage not known.
- CREAM LASSIE. TB38-M-Y1. (Ulrich, Mrs. Bernard; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pale cream self, yellow beard. Tiffany x Theodolinda.
- CREAM SYMPHONY. TB38-M-Y3. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light Cream and creamy-white reverse bitone. Treasure Island x Amitola.
- CREVETTE. TB32-M-OR1. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded. Light shrimp pink self, tangerine beard. Nylon x Loomis SQ 72. #4710.
- CRIMSON FLARE. TB38-M-R3. (Ulrich, Mrs. Bernard E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Crimson red and darker red bitone. Golden Eagle x Loomis V-20.
- CUP AND SAUCER. DB5-E-RV1. (Welch, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Mahogany red purple self. (Sass Dk. Ruby x Purple Beauty) x I. arenaria. #G-532.
- DAHOMY. TB36-M-RV1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; rich purple self. Master Charles x Indiana Night. #35-L-1.

DARK FIRE. TB38-M-VLa-R3. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1949). "Black" red, with brown infusion and vermilion undertones. (Redward x Cape Bon) x Ebony Echo.

DARK MELODY. TB36-M-Y2. (Sass, Henry E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Blended plicata, yellow and deep livid purple, brown beard. Dark plicata breeding, including Aleppo Plain.

DECEMBER ROYALTY. TB-34-EM&Re-V3. (Austin, Lloyd; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Brilliant purple and darker purple bitone. Parentage not known.

"DOC" CREELMAN. TB38-M-Y3. (Creelman, Dr. Allan D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Empire yellow and yellow overcast orange bitone. Crown of Gold x Golden Hind.

DOCTOR PHILIP. TB36-EM-V3. (Creelman, Dr. Allan D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Livid purple & Pansy Purple bitone. Grace Sturtevant x Rosy Wings.

DREAMY. TB37-M-La-W1. (Linse, Jack G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; white self, heavily crinkled. Snow Flurry x Cloud Castle.

EBONY ECHO. TB36-M-La-R3. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1948). Tall bearded; Deep carmine shading very deep. Cape Bon x Casa Morena. #46-13.

ELISE WERNER. TB36-M-B1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light blue self. Azure Skies x Great Lakes. #48-1.

EMBRACEABLE. TB38-OR1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep apricot pink self. Sdlg: (Pink Cameo x Cherie) x Pink Formal.

EMPRESS EUGENIE. TB36-M-Y1. (Lyon, David Wm.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Empire yellow self. Char-Maize x Cordovan. #D321-48-1.

EXCITEMENT. AH24-M-W2. (Levingston, Wm. E.; Reg. 1951). Louisiana, Giganticaerulea; white, marked blue-violet. Collected, parentage not known.

FAIRY FLAX. IB10-E-VB1. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; pale violet blue self. Cook 10942 x blue pumila. #3648.

FANTASIA. TB36-M-V5. (Tompkins, C. W. Revised parentage 1949). Tall bearded; blend of violet, rose and mulberry. Casa Morena x Grand Canyon. #47-54.

FAR SOUTH. AH42-M-OR1. (Gorton, Mrs. J. M.; Reg. 1951). Louisiana, Pale shell pink self. Mary DeBaillon x Trichel pink.

FIRE ALARM. AH30-M-R1. (Dormon, Miss Caroline; Reg. 1951). Louisiana; Bright scarlet-carmine self, yellow signal. Cardinalis x Haile Selassie.

FIRST VIOLET. TB38-M-V1. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Manganese violet self. Chivalry x Spanish Peaks.

- FLANDERS. TB37-M-R1. (Tompkins, C. W. Revised parentage). Tall bearded; Dark cardinal red self, orange beard. Aria x Matador.
- FLARE. TB34-M-Y4. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Orange yellow and red-brown bicolor. Rocket x Nightingale.
- FOAMCREST. TB32-EM-Y3. (Schirmer, Carl O.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Cream and greenish yellow bitone. White Goddess x Tiffany.
- FORMAL LADY. TB41-M-R1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Raspberry pink self, tangerine beard. Two raspberry pink seedlings.
- FOR SURE. TB38-M-VLa-Y1. (Linse, Jack G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; cream self, violet wash around beard. Lady Mohr x Painted Desert.
- FOXFIRE. TB40-M-Y1. (Fox, E. R.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Bright yellow self. Bryce Canyon x Ola Kala.
- GALA. TB38-EM-05. (Schirmer, Carl O.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Blend of peach, tan, yellow and pink. Hall 44-39 x R 747: (Aztec Copper x Midwest Gem).
- GALWAY BAY. TB37-M-B1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1949). Tall bearded; Light blue self. Frosty Blue x Annabel.
- GARDEN GLORY. TB30-M-R1. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.) Corrects error in parentage as it appears in Check List. Should be The Red Douglas x Garden Magic.
- GARNET GLOW. TB36-M-V1. (Sass, Henry E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Dark wine purple self, tangerine beard. Color break from line of reddish toned blends, including Prairie Sunset, Midwest Gem. Called Royal Sceptre before registration.
- GAY SPRING. TB38-M-Y1. (Knowlton, Harold W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium golden yellow self. Goldbeater x Ola Kala.
- GLOWING GOLD. TB38-M-Y1. (Knowlton, Harold W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep Orange-yellow Self, light spot in center of falls. Golden Moon x Goldbeater. #49-94A.
- GLOXINIA. TB38-M-V1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Rev. 1950 parentage) Tall bearded; blue purple self. Blue Shimmer x Lovely Day.
- GOLDENDALE. TB36-M-Y1. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium yellow self. (Adelanto x Tobacco Road) x Fortune's Favor.
- GOLDEN MONARCH. TB36-La-Y1. (Grinter, J. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Gold self, some brown venation. ((Salar x Matula) x Prairie Sunset x (Ambassadeur x Lent Williamson)).
- GOLDEN RAJAH. TB34-La-Y4. (Nelson T. Meeds; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Golden yellow and mahogany bicolor. Rajah Brooke x City of Lincoln.

- GOLDEN SHELL. TB44-M-Y1. (Goodman, Richard; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep golden yellow self. New Gold x Spun Gold.
- GOLDEN TRIUMPH. TB36-M-La-Y1. (St. Helens, Mrs. Ida; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Rich golden yellow self, red-gold beard. Treasure Island x Golden Russet.
- GOLD MOUNTED. TB34-M-Y1. (Houtz, H. V.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Very deep gold self, light brown overlay. Token x Spun Gold.
- GORGEOUS BELLE. TB36-M-R1. (Ulrich, Mrs. Bernard; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Orchid pink self, tangerine beard. Golden Eagle x Loomis V-20.
- GRASMERE. TB42-E-La-V1. (Smith, Kenneth D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light pallid blue-violet self. Keene Valley x Jane Phillips.
- GREEN SPOT. IB10-E-W1. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; White self, green spot on falls. Cook 10942 x yellow pumila. #2148.
- GYPSY TRIM. TB36-M-Y2. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Cream and dark red plicata. Mme. Louis Aureau x Tiffany.
- HARRIETTE HALLOWAY. TB36-E-M-V1. (Smith, Kenneth D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pallid bluish violet self. Keene Valley x Jane Phillips.
- HARVEST TIME. TB34-VVLa-O1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Chestnut brown self. (Marimba x Bryce Canyon) x Autumn Brown.
- HASIM PASHA. OX26-EE-VVLa-V5. (White, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Onco-bred; Purple blend, black signal. Parentage not known.
- HAZEL DAWN. TB38-M-O1. (McClanahan, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light brown self. Jane McIntire x Honey Rust.
- HELEN LOUISE. TB36-M-OR1. (Lapham, E. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep salmon pink self, red-tangerine beard. Barbara Luddy x Paradise Pink. #C-19.
- HILARITY. TB36-M-Y2. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Yellow and rose plicata. Mme. Louis Aureau x Tiffany.
- HONEYBELLE. TB36-M-B1. (Fly, Mrs. J. Byron; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Blue self, white haft marks. Parentage not known.
- HONOR BRIGHT. TB38-M-Y2. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Chrome yellow and brown plicata. Tiffanja x Firecracker.
- HOWDY. (Clevenger, Reg. 1942). Incorrectly spelled HOUDY in 1949 Check List.
- HUALPA. TB34-M-R1. (Caldwell, Chas. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Laelia pink self, white reticulations. Genevieve Serouge x Matula.

- ICECAPADE. TB38-M-B1. (Pierce, John E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pale blue self. Snow Flurry x Chivalry.
- IDA STONE. AH42-M-R1. (Gorton, Mrs. J. L.; Reg. 1951). Louisiana; Red self. Parentage unknown.
- INCAS TREASURE. TB40-LaM-O1. (Lyell, Ralph L.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Orange self. Lyell #42-115 x Copper Rose.
- INK SPOT. DB6-E-VI. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Deep bluish purple self. Buzzer x unknown.
- INTERLUDE. TB36-M-R5. (Sass, Henry E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Russet and red-toned blend. ((Prairie Sunset x Matula) x Sunset Serenade x (Mattie Gates)). Called Gay Heart before registration. #48-273.
- INTERMEZZO. TB38-M-La-V1. (Tompkins, C. W.;). Revised parentage. Tall bearded; Petunia violet self, brown haft. ((Wm. Mohr x Mussolini) x (Gloriole x Shining Waters)).
- INTRIGUE. DB8-E-V4. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Gray and bronze purple blend, orange beard.
- JALLAH ad-DIN. OX30-EE-VVLa-V5. (White, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Oncobred; Cinnamon drab, olive yellow and red blend. Parentage not known.
- JALLAH EFFENDI. OX18-EE-VVLa-G5. (White, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Oncobred; Yellow-green, red and mahogany blend, purple splashed. Parentage not known.
- JAVA JEWEL. TB36-M-Y1. (DeForest, Fred; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Old gold self. (Rio Oro x Prairie Sunset) x Copper River.
- JUNGFRAU. TB40-M-W1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. Gudrun x Matterhorn.
- JUST ANNIE. TB38-M-La-Y4. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951). Yellow and white bicolor. (Late Sun x Radiant) x Pink Formal.
- KALIFA FATIMA. OX19-M-V5. (White, C. G.; Reg. 1951). Oncobred; Grayish lavender, white and blackish purple blend, purple signal. Parentage not known.
- KETTLEDUM. TB34-La-R3. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Brown-red bitone, orange beard. Matula x Prairie Sunset.
- KOL NIDRE. TB36-M-V3. (Lyon, David Wm.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Violet and deep purple bitone. Vice Regal x Down East.
- KWILSENA. TB38-M-VLa-R1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Red-brown self, red-brown beard. Aria x (Honeyflow x Jasper Agate). #49-5.
- LAMPLIT HOUR. TB38-M-W4. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Cream-white and yellow Bicolor. Revised parentage 1946 Lancaster x Honeyflow.

- LA PREMIERE. AH42-E-M-B1. (Levingston, Mrs. Wm. E.; Reg. 1951). Louisiana, Giganticaerulea; Pale blue self. Collected; parentage not known.
- LEE TERRY. TB36-ME-04. (Creelman, Dr. Allan D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium orange-brown and red purple bicolor. Rosy Wings x Brown Sdlg.
- LEMON FRILLS. TB36-LaM-Y1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Lemon self, silver edge. (Pink Reflection x T.Q.71) x Pink Sdlg.
- LENORA. Incorrectly classified Tall bearded 1950 Registration. Should be Louisiana.
- LITTLE GIANT. DB8-E-V1. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Red violet self. Parentage not known.
- MADAM MOHR. TMB40-EM-B1. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951). Tall misc. bearded; Powder blue self. Morena x (Dauntless x Tropic Seas). Originator, Jos. Becherer.
- MADISON. IB15-E-V3. (Hauser, Mrs. Clara; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; red-lavender and dark purple bitone. Parentage not known.
- MAGIC MIST. TB38-M-O5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1950). Tall bearded; Buff and flesh pink blend. (Honeyflow x Chamois) x Nankeen.
- MALVASIA. TB34-La-Y4. (Brenan, Edw. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Yellow and violet bicolor. Extravaganza x Val: (Mauna Loa x Brown Betty).
- MANANA. TB36-M-La-R1. (Tompkins, C. W.); Parentage revised before introduction to Aria x 46-40: (Casa Morena x Cape Bon) but not listed. Corrects spelling: not Manyana. Deep red self.
- MARDI GRAS. TB40-M-La-V3. (Smith, Kenneth D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Lavender and deep red-purple bitone. Extravaganza x 5-30: (Mme. Maurice Lassailly x Ilse Louise).
- MATADOR. TB36-M-R5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1949). Tall bearded; red blend. (Intermezzo x Cedar Rose) x Gypsy Rose. #46-34.
- MAYAN MAGIC. TB38-M-O5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1948). Tall bearded; Orange, copper and pink blend. (Mellowglow x Prairie Sunset) x Ola Kala.
- MAYBLOOM. Obsolete, not now used. Seedling #466 now THISTLE-BLOOM. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.).
- MEGANSETT. TB34-M-O1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Golden brown self. Tea Rose x Tobacco Road. #3-J-1.
- MEMPHIS BELLE. TB36-EM-R1. (Pierce, John E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; rose-pink self. Fantasy x Pink Cameo.

- MISS LAKE CHARLES. AH48-M-La-B1. (Levingston, Wm. E.; Reg. 1951). Virginica; Ultramarine blue, yellow signal, white veins. Collected 1940; parentage unknown.
- MISS SCITUATE. TB34-ME-OR3. (Creelman, Dr. Allan D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded, Army brown and brown flushed rose bitone. Atrous x Louvois.
- MONA LEE. TB39-M-W1. (Bautz, Marshall; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. Azure Skies x Winter Carnival.
- MOON BLOSSOM. TMB37-M-O5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Revised parentage 1946). Tall misc. bearded; Blend of buff, bluish lavender and camilla pink. (Wm. Mohr x Mussolini) x Veishea. #44-14.
- MOONLIGHT MOOD. TB38-M-La-Y3. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1950). Tall bearded; Deep cream self, gold border all around. (Moon Lantern x Miss Bishop) x (40-371 Sass x Loomis Type Dore). #49-168.
- MOONRISE. TB36-M-Y1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Yellow self, medium tone. Moontide x Goldbeater.
- MOON SONG. TB37-M-La-V5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1949). Tall bearded; Orchid, cream and yellow blend. Lullaby x Moonlit Sea. #47-29.
- MORNING BRIGHT. TB40-LaM-Y4. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Buff-cream and wine-rose bicolor. Pink Reflection x Cook 8742. #19547.
- MYSTIC LAKES. TB36-M-B1. (Barker, M. J.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium blue self. Sdlg. 46-08: (And Thou x Pink Reflection) x Sdlg. 46-14: (And Thou x Great Lakes).
- MYSTIC NIGHT. TB36-M-OR1. (Barton, Thelma G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Orange-red self. Pullman x Orange Gem.
- NIGHT PATROL. TB (Benson, Clifford W. Applied for 1951). Tall bearded.
- NORAH. TB48-M-O1. (Lapham, E. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Apple-blossom pink self, tangerine beard. Bonny x Paradise Pink. #C-16.
- NORTH SHORE. TB36-M-B1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light blue self. Parentage lost.
- NORWOOD. TB38-M-La-Y1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Lemon-cream self, with chartreuse effect. Amandine x Mattie Gates.
- NOVA GRANDE. TB38-M-Y1. (Tompkins, C. W.; corrects parentage). Tall bearded; brilliant yellow self. (((Golden Hind x Late Sun) x Cloth of Gold x (Golden Hind x Golden Hind) x Ola Kala))).
- ONE CLEAR CALL. TB36-M-La-W1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, white beard. ((Pattison Sdlg: Sister to Azure Skies called Fleecy Skies x Katherine Fay) x Ave Maria)).

- ORCHID PRINCESS. TB36-M-V1. (Ulrich, Mrs. Bernard; Reg. 1951).
Orchid pink self. Morocco Rose x Mulberry Rose.
- PALOMINO. TB36-M-Y3. (Hall, David F.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
Buff yellow, darker edging both standards and falls, tangerine beard.
Hi Time x Sdlg. 46-31.
- PAM. DB8-E-Y3. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Light
cream and near-sulphur yellow bitone. Parentage not known.
- PEACH MERINGUE. TB36-E-Y1. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Golden tan self, hint of pink undertone. Golden Eagle x
Buffawn.
- PEGGY JO. TB40-M-La-R1. (Clarke, Stanley C.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Rose-pink self, tangerine beard. Pink Tower x Courtier.
- PERSIAN PINK. AH30-M-R3. (Dormon, Caroline; Reg. 1951). Lou-
isiana; Sea Pink and Persian pink bitone. Rose of Abbeville x un-
known.
- PHALANX. TB36-E-R1. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
fuchsia-hued self, bluish blaze. Red Amber x Lothario.
- PINK CORAL. TB36-M-OR1. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Reg. 1951). Name
Transferred from original, which died. ((Marisha x Amitola) x China
Maid x (Mirabelle x Cedar Rose)). #4645.
- PINK ICE. TB35-M-OR1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Pink self. Pink Sdlg. x (Pink Cameo x New Horizon).
- PINK MAGIC. TB35-M-OR1. (Hall, David F.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Medium-toned pink self, tangerine beard. Dolly Varden
x Ballerina.
- PINK PLUME. TB36-M-RV1. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Orchid pink self. Harriet Thoreau x ((Angelus x (Matula
x Sdlg.)).
- PINK STAR. TB36-M-OR1. (Ulrich, Mrs. Bernard E.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Flamingo pink self, tangerine beard. Golden Eagle x Loomis
V-20.
- PINK SUPREME. TB38-M-VLa-OR1. (Lauck, Albert G.; Reg. 1951).
Tall bearded; Deep pink self. Hall Sdlg. 45-39 x Pink Formal.
- PIRATE KING. TB34-M-La-V1. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Deep blue-purple self, purple beard. Vatican Purple x
Vagabond Prince.
- PORCELAIN BLUE. TB36-M-B1. (Sass, Henry E.; Reg. 1951). Tall
bearded; Medium blue self. (Lake Huron x Blue Shimmer) x Sal-
monette.
- PRAIRIE FIRE. TB38-M-La-R5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised
1946). Tall bearded; flame red and copper blend. Far West x Nylon.
- PRETENDER. TB35-M1Y4. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded;
Yellow amber and prune-purple bicolor. Cook 1339 x Cook 5042.
#7746.

- PROGENITOR. IB15-E-Y4. (Cook, Paul H.; Reg. 1951). Intermediate bearded; Light yellow and light violet bicolor. Yellow Reichenbachii x Shining Waters. #1346.
- PULCHRITUDE. TB38-M-La-W1. (Tompkins, C. W.; parentage revised 1950). Tall bearded, White self, lemon-gold at throat. (Snow Velvet x Miss Bishop) x Ava Maria. #49-101.
- RASPBERRY RIBBON. TB34-EM-W2. (Schreiner, Robt.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White and rose-purple plicata. Hans Sass Sdlg. x Unknown.
- RAVEN COUNTRY. TB38-M-V1. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep Purple self. The Raven x Sable.
- RED CHALLENGE. TB38-EM-R1. (Gates, Mrs. W. A.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Bright red self, few yellow haft marks. Copper Lustre x Unknown.
- RED JEWEL. TB35-La-R1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Dark red self, orange beard. Ranger x Hall's #44-45.
- REFRAIN. TB36-M-La-Y5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1950). Tall bearded; Cream and pink blend. Honeyflow x Cascade Splendor. #49-123.
- REGINA MARIA. TB36-M-VB1. (Hinkle, Georgia Murphey; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Wisteria blue self. Azure Skies x Pierre Menard.
- RENDEZVOUS. TB38-M-Y2. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1950). Tall bearded; Yellow and red-orange plicata. (Bright Lights x Tiffanja) x Coronado. #49-149.
- RICH HARVEST. AH36-M-RV1. (Dormon, Caroline; Reg. 1951). Louisiana; Red-violet self, orange signal. Rose of Abbeville x Unknown.
- RIO VALLEY. TB38-M-O1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Tobacco brown self, blue blaze. (((Three Oaks x Honeyflow) x Copperclad)) x (Tobacco Road x Copperclad)).
- ROSE BLUSH. DB8-E-R3. (Marx, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Light and dark rose bitone. Heatherbloom x Sound Money.
- ROSE CHALICE. TB36-M-La-R3. (Linse, Jack G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium and deep rose bitone, green midrib. Ormohr x Snoqualmie.
- ROSEDOWN. AH34-M-R1. (Gorton, Mrs. J. M.; Reg. 1951). Louisiana, Light old rose self. Mary Debaillon x Trichell Pink.
- ROSE GLOW. TB-40-M-O5. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951). Russet, tan and orange blend. Arab Chief x #45-12: (E. B. Williamson x Prairie Sunset).
- ROYAL WELCOME. TB38-La-W1. (Becherer, Jos. C.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, blue influence. White Goddess x Snow Flurry.?

- RUFFLED GLORY. TB38-M-VB1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light lavender blue self. Gloriolo x Unknown.
- RUFFLED ORGANDY. TB40-M-Y3. (Brenan, Edw. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Cream, overlaid chrome yellow and bronze yellow. Gilt Edge x (Snow Flurry x Nylon).
- SALOME. TB38-M-O5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1950). Tall bearded; Blend, amber overlaid soft orange red. Chansonette x Tunisian Gold. #48-178.
- SATIN FINISH. TB36-E-OR1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Medium pink self. Buneaux 43x5 x Carabella.
- SERENE VALLEY. TB41-E-M-BV1. (Smith, Kenneth D.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pallid blue-violet self. Keene Valley x Jane Phillips.
- SEVEN SISTERS. TB32-M-W1. (Radschlag, W. H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, blue influence. Purissima x Arline. #48-01.
- SHOWBOAT. TB36-M-O5. (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.; Parentage changed). Red-gold blend. Prairie Sunset x Veishea. #4668.
- SILVER SPRING. TB38-M-W1. (Bautz, Marshall; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, yellow influence. (Purissima x Dymia) x Great Lakes.
- SINAN AGHA. OX32-EE-VVL a-V5. (Whiting C. G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Purplish gray, yellow to purple blend. Parentage not known.
- SNOWBLUSH. TB38-M-OR1. (Tompkins, C. W.; parentage revised 1948). Tall bearded, Shell pink self, pink beard. Loomis SQ 72 x Flora Zenor.
- SNOW EMPRESS. TB40-M-W1. (McClanahan, C. C.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. (Snow Flurry x McClanahan White Sdlg.) x Sharkskin.
- SNOW MANTLE. TB39-M-W1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, white beard to lemon in throat. Snow Flurry x Fay's #41-11.
- SONATINE. TB38-M-La-V5. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1946). Tall bearded, Blend, heliotrope, lilac and pink. (Jean Cayeux x Ormohr) x Aztec Copper.
- SPELLBINDER. TB38-M-La-Y4. (Smith, Kenneth D., Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Naphthalene yellow and oyster white bicolor. Amandine x Gold Ruffles.
- SPUN GOLD. (Glutzbek, 1940). Correction parentage to ((W. R. Dykes x Cream Sdlg.) x (Mrs. Valerie West x Depute Nomblot) x (Vert Gallant x ?) x Depute Nomblot)). 1949 Check List not complete.
- STARKIST. TB38-M-La-Y2. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Ivory cream, gold and cinnamon red plicata. (Occidental x Ruth Pollock) x Rare Marble.

- STORM CREST. TB38-EM-W1. (Corey, Miriam E.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. Snow Flurry x Cloud Castle. #19-J-6.
- ST. CROIX. TB38-M-B1. (Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light blue self, yellow beard. Missouri x Gloriette.
- STYLISH. DB8-E-V1. (Welch, Walter; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; Petunia purple self. Balkana x Endymion.
- STYLE PLUS. TB38-M-VLa-Y4. (Linse, Jack G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Ecru yellow and Dahlia purple bicolor. Extravaganza x Rajah Brooke.
- SUNLIT BAY. TB34-M-O5. (Schirmer, Carl O.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Blend of peach, gold and tan. Old Parchment x Prairie Sunset.
- SUNSATON. TB36-M-Y1. (Brownell, M. J.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep yellow self. ((Mystic Wings x (Golden Majesty x 4-44: Missouri x Great Lakes))).
- SURRENDER. TB38-M-La-W4. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White and yellow bicolor. Lamplight Hour x Pink Tower.
- SWEET COCOA. TB38-M-La-O3. (St. Helens, Mrs. Ida; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light cocoa brown to darker brown bitone. Matula x Rosy Wings.
- SWEET MARIE. TB38-M-R1. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Orchid self, tangerine beard. Hall #40-32 x Hall 40-24.
- SWEET TALK. TB38-M-R1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Lilac pink self. (((Chansonette x ((Rameses x Lullaby) x Moonlit Sea)))).
- TALENT. TB36-M-Y1. (Bautz, Marshall; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep yellow self. Spun Gold x Prairie Sunset.
- TECHNICOLOR. Parentage in Check List incomplete. Should read (Garden Glory x Rocket). (Whiting, Mrs. C. G.).
- THE INTRUDER. TB40-M-La-BV1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1949). Tall bearded; Blue purple self, brown touch at haft. (((The Black Douglas x (King Tut x Buto) x Buto x (The Black Douglas x Black Wings) x (Souv. de Loetitia Michaud x Tenebrae) x (G. J. Tribolet x Grace Sturtevant)))). #44-48.
- TITIAN GOLD. TB36-La-Y1. (Rudolph, Nathan H.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Golden tan self, gold overlay. Bryce Canyon x Ola Kala.
- TORCH SONG. TB37-M-La-O1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1948). Tall bearded; Orange yellow self. Late Sun x Ola Kala. #44-105.
- TRIEME. TB39-M-B1. (Bautz, Marshall; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Pale blue self. Azure Skies x Winter Carnival.
- TROUSSEAU. TB38-M-OR1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Shell pink self, pink beard. ((Spring Maid x Far West) x Flora Zenor x (Hall 4205 x SQ 73))).

- TUNISIAN GOLD.** TB36-M-La-Y5. (Tompkins, C. W.; parentage revised 1946). Tall bearded; Blend of golden brown and beige, red-brown haft. Flora Campbell x Golden Spike.
- TWILIGHT SKY.** TB-M-OR1. (Fay, Orville; Reg. 1948) Parentage incomplete in Check List. Should read (Pink Cameo x Hall #44-8 Pink). #47-6.
- TWINKLES.** TB38-E-La-B1. (Linse, Jack G.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light sparkling blue self. (Blue Rhythm x Jasmine) x Blue Valley.
- UPSTART.** AH36-M-R1. (Dormon, Caroline; Reg. 1951). Louisiana; Light crimson self, bright yellow signal. Rose of Abbeville x Violet Ray.
- VIOLET FLURRY.** TB40-M-V1. (Howe, O. R. Jr.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Deep violet self. Snow Flurry x Violet Symphony.
- WEDDING BOUQUET.** TB35-M-W1. (Buttrick, Stedman; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, lemon beard tipped white. (Snow Flurry x Sdlg.: Easter Morn x White Goddess) x Cloud Castle.
- WEDDING DAY.** IB12-VE&Re-W1. (Russell, Mrs. F. D.; Reg. 1951). Dwarf bearded; White self, blue influence. Lieut. de Chavagnac x Unknown.
- WESTERN HILLS.** TB40-M&Re-YO5. (Muhlestein, Tell; Reg. 1951 for Originator, Mrs. F. A. Brown). Tall bearded; Tan blend. Parentage not known, apparently from Radiant.
- WHITE FAWN.** TB30-M-W1. (Davis, Dwight M.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self, yellow influence at heart. Gloriole x Gloriole.
- WHITEHAVEN.** TB36-M-W1. (Reynolds, Mrs. Leo F.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. New Snow x White Wedgewood.
- WHITE RITUAL.** TB36-M-W1. (Benson, Clifford W.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. Corinthe x Katherine Fay.
- WHITE TOWER.** TB42-E-W1. (Schreiner, Robert; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; White self. Snow Carnival x (Winter Carnival x Sdlg.).
- WINDSOR.** TB40-M-La-B1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1946). Tall bearded, Bright, deep blue self. Brunhilde x Great Lakes.
- WING COMMAND.** TB37-E-M-BV1. (Tompkins, C. W.; Parentage revised 1948). Tall bearded, Blue-violet or purple self. Brunhilde x Lilamani.
- YELLOW BONNET.** TB35-M-Y3. (Dennis, Paul; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light chrome yellow and golden-rod bitone. Prince of Orange x Frank Adams.
- YELLOW ORGANDY.** TB42-M-Y1. (Rees, Miss Clara B.; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Light yellow self, white midrib on falls. (Snow Flurry x Happy Days) x Ming Yellow.
- ZARA.** TB36-M-VB1. (Hinkle, Georgia Murphey; Reg. 1951). Tall bearded; Violet-blue self. Snow Flurry x Faught 19H.

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| Lyon Iris Gardens | 98 | Wassenberg, C. F. | 58 |
| Maple Road Gardens | 98 | Wild, Gilbert H. & Son | 100 |